

OFFER IS MADE  
TO MEET VIEWS  
OF THE BRITISHAmerica and Japan Willing  
Conditionally to Discuss  
Capital ShipsBOTH DELEGATIONS  
MAKE STATEMENTSAgreement in Regard to Aux-  
iliary Craft Must, However,  
First Be Reached

GENEVA, July 9 (AP)—Both the United States and Japan would be willing to have the question of capital ships, which was raised by Great Britain, taken up at the tripartite naval conference on the condition that agreement is first reached with regard to auxiliary craft, it was indicated in a communiqué issued after today's meeting of the executive committee.

The communiqué reveals that the Japanese delegation, after preliminary discussion on the cruiser question, made the following statement: "The British proposal presents various technical problems on some of which the Japanese Government is unable to express its views without mature consideration. They (the Japanese Government) are at the same time of the opinion that the matter might with profit be taken up at the present conference with the view of arriving at some kind of understanding as regard capital ships. Care should, however, be exercised in handling the question so that it may not be allowed to stand in the way of the principal object of the present conference—the limitation of auxiliary naval armament. It would therefore be advisable that the question of capital ships be held until an agreement shall have been reached with regard to auxiliary vessels."

## American Delegation's Statement

Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation, in behalf of his colleagues, then issued the following statement: "The American Government has given its most careful consideration to the proposals submitted in behalf of the British Empire delegation with respect to the size and replacement of capital ships and aircraft carriers. 'I take great pleasure in informing Mr. Bridgman that we will raise no objection to an informal exchange of views with respect to these proposals in case we are successful in reaching an agreement with regard to auxiliary craft, and after such agreement has been reached. 'It is our desire that such an exchange of views should not be of a character to prejudice the decisions to be taken at the 1931 conference by any of the powers, but should be rather a nature to elicit information with respect to the British proposals to enable our governments to give these proposals thorough and intelligent study.'"

Considered an Ultimatum  
When the Americans recently announced a disposition to go as high as 40,000 tons, 100,000 more than the maximum of their original proposals—in an endeavor to meet the British view, it is understood that W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told the Americans that the British considered this an ultimatum.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive committee, Mr. Bridgman, who presided, insisted on the convocation of a plenary session on Monday to have an opportunity of publicly presenting the views of both sides.

But, despite the delicate situation in which the conference finds itself, one sailorman plenipotentiary is still hopeful, saying: "When a ship is driven on a lee shore, with breakers ahead, the case is not hopeless."

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Turco-Yugoslav Pact  
Interests Bulgaria

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Sofia, July 9  
THE Bulgarian press is much interested in the treaty, which, it asserts, is about to be concluded between Yugoslavia and Turkey. Although it is held to be directed mainly at Italy, some papers point out that such an alliance would profoundly affect Bulgaria.

All official utterances from Sofia continue extremely pacific.

TWO FORD LIBEL  
SUITS EXPECTED  
TO BE SETTLEDDropping of Anti-Jewish  
Articles and Apology  
Pleases All Jewry

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Out-of-court settlement of two libel suits aggregating \$1,200,000 against Henry Ford was seen as a possibility today, following the motor manufacturer's promise to discontinue permanently in his Dearborn Independent "all articles hostile to the Jewish people."

Aaron Sapiro, Chicago attorney and plaintiff in a \$1,000,000 suit against Mr. Ford, said negotiations for settlement of the suit were under way, while Louis Marshall, counsel for Herman Bernstein, New York author and editor, and plaintiff in the second suit, said Ford representatives had asked him "what could be done to put an end to these conditions."

The Herald Tribune, however, says it has learned on good authority that neither Mr. Bernstein nor Samuel Untermyer, associated with Mr. Marshall in the suit, were ready to withdraw the action. Mr. Bernstein at Sheffield, Mass., said, "Henry Ford's statement speaks for itself. I have no comment to make at this time."

After the general acclaim that greeted the Ford retraction there was heard some dissent, centering mainly on speculation by some newspapers as to the motives that prompted the statement. The New York newspapers connected the statement with a possible revival of Ford's presidential aspirations or business contingencies.

Negotiations Began Weeks Ago  
The Herald Tribune says Earl J. Davis of Detroit, formerly an assistant United States Attorney General, was in Washington several weeks ago seeking the advice of politicians, including a New York Jew who is a representative in Congress, regarding means of saving Mr. Ford from going on the witness stand in the Sapiro suit.

The case against Ford was declared a mistrial, and Mr. Davis is said to have told the New York representative that Mr. Ford was perturbed over the prospect of the retrial next September, and that the motor manufacturer and his family were anxious to end the controversy which the articles had engendered. The Herald Tribune says Mr. Davis was advised to consult some prominent member of the New York Jewish community.

An account of the negotiations that preceded the issuance of the Ford statement was given in the statement issued at Saranac Lake by Mr. Marshall through the Jewish Telegraph Agency.

Mr. Marshall said he had told Earl J. Davis and Joseph Palma of New York, "both friends of Henry Ford," that "a complete retraction of all the false charges made, an apology, a discontinuance of the attacks, and amends of the wrong" would be necessary before peace could be established. The law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall made public a letter from Mr. Marshall to Mr. Ford in which he agreed to use his influence with the Jews of America to obtain the forgiveness that he said the motor manufacturer sought.

Lays It on Employees  
"Mr. Davis and Mr. Palma," Mr. Marshall said, "stated that Mr. Ford was satisfied that those whom he had put in charge of the Dearborn Independent had taken advantage of him by publishing a series of articles attacking the Jews."

"I stated very fully the gross injustice and harm that had been done by these publications, both here and

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"Wobblers"  
at  
Pulborough

His mysterious  
advent  
into the quiet  
life of this  
sleepy village  
will be de-  
scribed by B.  
F. in his in-  
imitable way

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OCEAN FLIERS  
END TRIUMPHS  
OF PARIS WEEKCommander Byrd Discusses  
International Weather  
Reporting System

PARIS, July 9 (AP)—Commander Byrd and the members of the crew of his transatlantic monoplane America said farewell to Paris today, leaving on the Golden Arrow express train for Calais. There were no formalities, but a big crowd was on hand at the station to cheer the aviators.

The splendid week of receptions and honors which Paris has given the six American transatlantic aviators came to a close yesterday. Clarence D. Chamberlin flew to London in the afternoon and parted company there with the transatlantic monoplane Columbia and his companion on their historic flight to Germany, Charles A. Levine. The latter immediately returned by air to Paris with Maurice Drouhin, the French aviator, who has been selected by Levine to pilot the airplane on the projected flight back to the United States.

Although he is not leaving France until he boards the Leviathan at Cherbourg next Tuesday, Commander Byrd last night made his speech of farewell to the people of France over the radio.

Radio Farewell

"My shipmates and myself regret leaving France for we have never known such wonderful hospitality as we have found in the heart of France," the commander said. "We have brought to you from America the message of friendship you sent back by Lindbergh. We also brought to France a small piece of the first American flag which we presented to President Doumergue and which will remain forever in France. It is one of our most cherished relics. Again I wish to thank you for the reception you have given us and to say in farewell, Vive la France!"

Lieut. Bert Balchen hopped off early for Amsterdam in order to hold a conference with officials of the expedition to the South Pole which Commander Byrd is planning. After lunch Commander Byrd went to the Sorbonne, where Professor Pernot was waiting to record his voice for the department of phonetics. The commander described the flight of the America for a record, which he was told would preserve his voice for 500 years.

Discusses Weather Services

From the Sorbonne, he went to see General Delcambre, head of the French Army meteorological service, with whom he discussed the possibility of closer co-operation between the French and American weather services. The commander was shown charts which the French service had made of his flight over the Atlantic as well as the course followed by the French and American planes and the one which had been mapped out for the Nungesser-Coli flight.

The next stop was at the American Embassy where a group of French radio technicians were waiting to talk to the commander.

With H. A. Gibbons, personal representative of the American Embassy, he discussed the possibility of closer co-operation between the French and American weather services. The commander was shown charts which the French service had made of his flight over the Atlantic as well as the course followed by the French and American planes and the one which had been mapped out for the Nungesser-Coli flight.

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British College Athletes  
Win From Harvard and Yale

Lord David Burghley, Cambridge University Track Captain

Records Fall in International Track and Field Meet  
Which Oxford and Cambridge Win 7 to 5  
at Stamford Bridge

STAMFORD BRIDGE, Eng., July 9 (AP)—The combined Oxford-Cambridge track and field team today won the international meet from Yale and Harvard, winning seven first places to five for the Americans.

Three records for the international college meet between these rivals were shattered and a fourth equaled when Sabin W. Carr of Yale, the world record holder, won the pole vault with a mark of 13 feet.

Records tumbled in both hurdle events, when G. C. Weightman-Smith of Cambridge raced over the high hurdles in 13.1, after which Lord David Burghley, the Cambridge captain, won the 220-yard low hurdle contest in 24.7s. Charles A. Pratt of Harvard, broke the 16-pound shotput record with a put of 44ft. 5in.

Breaks British Record  
Although his vault only equaled his own winning mark in the 1925 meet in the United States, Carr's performance broke the British pole vault record of 12ft. 9in.

Lord Burghley and J. W. J. Rinkel, both of Cambridge, were the individual stars of the meet. The titled British hurdler, besides winning the low hurdles, finished second in the high hurdles, and performed an ironman stunt by running in the half-mile and finishing second. Rinkel showed his heels to American sprinters by capturing both the 320 and 440-yard races.

The British college stars clinched the meet when V. P. Brown of Oxford captured the 880-yard run, giving the Englishmen their seventh victory.

Result Is a Surprise  
Their triumph was a distinct surprise, as the Americans had entered the meet 2-to-1 favorites. Upsets in the track events, in which the Britons captured six out of eight contests, cost the Americans their chances of victory.

The Harvard-Yale squad did its best work in the field events, taking three out of four features; but their only victories on the track were scored by A. H. Miller of Harvard in the 100-yard dash and M. L. Smith of Yale in the three-mile run.

Rain was falling as the Americans appeared on the field to start the contest, but a brilliant sun broke through in time for the first event, the 100-yard dash. Fifteen thousand people were on hand, many in top hats and afternoon coats.

The Americans won the toss for choice of position in the running events and Oxford and Cambridge in the field events.

The American chances were lessened when it was learned that J. E. Schurman, a Yale hurdler, would be unable to compete. F. K. Sheldon was named substitute for the high hurdles.

The Americans got off to a flying start when A. H. Miller, 200-pound Harvard halfback and sprinting ace, captured the 100-yard dash from Bayes M. Norton of Oxford, former Yale captain and now a Rhodes scholar.

The British came back to win the 120-yard high hurdles, which was marked by a distinct surprise when Lord David Burghley, the Cambridge captain and favorite, was defeated by his teammate G. C. Weightman-Smith.

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KEY INDUSTRIES  
ORDERED TO CUT  
PRICES IN ITALY

Government Pursuing Its  
Program for Reduction  
in Cost of Living

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from ROME

ROME, July 9—The Fascist Government is pursuing its program for economic reinforcement and reduction in cost of living, with extraordinary vigor. A decree published yesterday establishes in every province as a substitute for old chambers of commerce a series of economic councils under the chairmanship of the prefects, including technical experts in every branch of communal activity.

These councils are like miniature ministries of national economy and are in fact linked direct with the Rome Ministry, so that the development and problems of the whole country are interlinked under the central control of the government.

The General Confederation of Industries also held a national conference of the presidents of 143 key industrial organizations, when basic resolutions were passed calling for a reduction in prices.

So as to enforce the reduction in the cost-of-living measures already adopted by the Government, local officials were circulated to punish landlords who try to evade the law by calling for a reduction in rents. A lively impression has been caused by the news from Turin that two landlords, who are wealthy, prominent citizens, were condemned to two years' regional exile (confino) for this offense.

BAPTIST UNION  
GIVES SUPPORT  
TO PROHIBITIONKeep Wet Candidates Home,  
Mr. Hudson Tells Phila-  
delphia Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9 (Special)—An appeal by Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan, that only candidates who have announced themselves as staunch supporters of prohibition be elected to public office, was received with enthusiastic evidence of support at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union now in session here. The gathering has brought 10,000 young people to Philadelphia.

"Live for democracy," declared Mr. Hudson. "See that wet Congressmen and Senators are kept at home in the next election. Put into every other public office only men who will obey the law and who will see that others do it. Elect those who will support the Eighteenth Amendment. They may say that you young people do not have votes, but you help make public opinion, and your fathers, mothers and relatives have votes."

Law the Corner Stone

Continuing, Mr. Hudson declared that "the country doesn't want or any other man for President who does not personally observe the law."

Law was the corner stone of American institutions and wets in public office are a menace to the Nation, he added.

"International patriotism now being developed by the young people of America is a healthy condition," Mr. Hudson continued. "It will not conflict with their duty to the United States, but will assist in the spread of friendship among the nations of the world."

Because of the absence of Gov. John S. Fisher, the Secretary of Agriculture, Charles G. Jordan welcomed the convention visitors to Philadelphia. Mr. Jordan emphasized the importance of Christian training for the "scholars of statesmanship," and added that "political life everywhere is dominated by religious influence."

900 Arbitration Treaties

The Rev. W. W. van Kirk of New York, another speaker, told the young people that at present the world is confronted by an international situation unusually favorable to peace. He cited the fact that since the World War there have been 900 arbitration treaties filed with the League of Nations.

The Rev. E. R. Brown of Los Angeles spoke on race relationship, and the Rev. James Meyers of New York, speaking on industrial problems confronting the church, said the church's attitude toward these had changed.

"The churches now are beginning to awake to industrial problems and are realizing their present human as well as economic problems," he said.

A denunciation of intolerance and a plea for youth to align itself against war was made by the Rev. Dr. A. Ray Petty of Philadelphia.

CROP OUTLOOK FAIR  
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., July 9 (Special)—Despite a season slightly backward, crop prospects in New Hampshire are fairly good, according to Lawrence A. Carlsile, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and State Agent in Marketing. There may be even better than an average hay crop, corn is making rather slow progress, potatoes are doing very well, and berry crops are promising; the yield of strawberries will be one of the largest on record.

Tomatoes have been affected by the cold weather but peas are now coming into the market in good quantities. The department is giving attention to the movement for voluntary adoption throughout New England of uniform grades and standards for all farm products. This, it is believed, would facilitate profitable marketing and would be especially helpful in placing apples and eggs outside the home markets.

SPAIN AND CUBA  
TO SIGN TREATY

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Madrid

MADRID, July 9—The official journal, La Nacion, states that a commercial treaty is about to be signed between Spain and Cuba, which will contribute further toward the good relations of these countries.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE GAINS  
PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special Correspondence) Student enrollment at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, it has been announced, has reached a new high record, with a total of 7190 registered in all courses.

Nonstop Rome-Brazil  
Flight Contemplated

By the Associated Press

Rome, July 9

A NON-STOP flight from Rome to Brazil over a route of more than 4000 miles, in 39 hours, will be attempted by an Italian airplane some time in November, it was announced today.

Considerable secrecy surrounds the details of the project, but it is known that the airplane will have three motors, developing over 1200 horsepower and will be named "Duce" as a tribute to Mussolini. It will be entirely of Italian manufacture, thus fulfilling the requirements established by the Italian Chamber of Commerce at Sao Paulo, Brazil, which has offered a prize for the first such plane accomplishing the flight.

PORT FACILITIES  
FOR IMMIGRANT  
RECEIVE STUDY

Congressional Committee  
Visits Boston on Tour of  
Nation's Coasts

Inspection of various federal activities at this port and the conditions under which they are carried on was made today by the subcommittee of the Congressional Committee on Appropriations. The committee is making an investigation at leading ports of entry for aliens on the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts as well as the Canadian and Mexican borders. The party arrived on the steamship Boston this morning from New York City and will leave about 8 o'clock tonight in a special car to study Canadian border conditions.

Milton W. Shreve (R), Representative from Pennsylvania, is chairman of the committee. William B. Oliver (D) of Alabama and Anthony J. Griffin (D) of New York are his colleagues. They are accompanied by Maj. Melvin Jones, representing the director of the budget, Robt. C. White, first assistant secretary of labor, and Arthur Orr, secretary of the subcommittee.

After visiting the naturalization quarters in the Federal Building the party were taken in charge by W. W. Lufkin, director of the port, conveyed to the appraisers' stores and thence across the harbor on the coast guard cutter Macinac to the Immigration station, where Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, commissioner of Immigration, outlined the urgent needs of the service at this port in order to enforce adequately the immigration restriction law.

The quarters were inspected by the party and the problems of an insufficient personnel were outlined in detail by Mrs. Tillinghast. At noon the party was taken for a sail along the north shore on the coast guard cutter Tuscarora to Marblehead, where dinner was served at the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The party at dinner consisted of about 35 persons, including visitors from the heads of practically every branch of federal endeavor in Boston. The party will return to this city late this afternoon and be the guests of former Senator William M. Butler at the Parker House at dinner at 6 p. m. At that time a general discussion of the various means of improving the federal services in this section will take place.

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## SHOE RETAILERS PLAN CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

Decide to Spend \$1,000,000  
Annually to Teach Men  
Footwear Essentials

"A million dollars a year for four years" is to be spent in advertising by the National Shoe Retailers' Association, one of the most extensive educational advertising campaigns ever conducted in the shoe industry, in an effort to make men realize that shoes are just as important a feature in a man's costume as they are in a woman's carefully chosen ensemble.

This was the official announcement made today by Anthony Guting of Philadelphia, president, and George M. Spangler, manager, of Chicago, of the shoe retailers' organization, through the Kenyon Company of Boston, recently appointed as advertising counsel for the National Shoe Retailers' Association to handle the campaign.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Guting and Mr. Spangler, preparations for this nationwide and concerted effort on the part of the retail shoe merchants will get under way immediately. Campaign headquarters for the association already have been opened here in the Metropolitan Building under the direction of Donald W. Bolt, chairman of the ways and means committee. The decision was taken upon this campaign with the co-operation of leading firms in all the allied industries that contribute to the making of men's shoes was reached at a meeting of the directors of the Association held in connection with the Boston Shoe and Leather Fair which has just come to a close at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Spangler said that this co-operative campaign of educational advertising for men's shoes would be the largest merchandising effort ever made by the shoe and leather industry and one of the largest association campaigns ever undertaken to influence the buying habits of the public.

It was stated that no definite program was ready but it was intimated that the million-per-year advertising campaign would cover the country through national mediums, newspapers, and trade publications.

## TWO FORD SUITS MAY BE SETTLED

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad. I told him that the Jews had been grievously wounded by these libels and that the words would not heal the injury."

The Ford representatives later told him, Mr. Marshall continued, that Mr. Ford would accept the conditions he had outlined. There followed further discussion over the telephone and otherwise, with the result that on Tuesday of last week it was told that Mr. Ford was ready to sign the document which I received on Friday of last week with a letter addressed by Mr. Ford to Mr. Davis asking him and Mr. Palma to deliver his signed statement to me."

With the statement received, Mr. Marshall said he had written Mr. Ford on July 7, "a statement which you have sent me gives us assurance of your retraction of the offensive charges, of your proposed change of policies in the conduct of the Dearborn Automobile Company, and of what is to be expected for pardon. So far as my influence can further that end it will be exerted."

Mr. Sapir, in Saskatoon, Sask., in announcing negotiations were under way to drop his \$1,000,000 action, added that Mr. Ford's announcement "will do much to lessen the harm."

## EVENTS TONIGHT

**Theaters**  
B. F. Keith's—Vandover, 2, 8. Colonial—"Twinkle Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.  
Park—"Cat and Canary," 8:15.  
Tremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:10, 8:10.

**Art Exhibits**  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Friday at 11.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
British and American Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans.  
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, Free each week-day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and Sunday from 12 to 5 p. m.  
Important loan collections, medieval manuscripts and bindings from the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, Chinese ceramics and bronzes, examples from private collections.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Opening to public of gardens in Mrs. Mary B. Longyear's estate, Fisher Hill, Brookline, 1 to 5.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.25. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

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Birmingham, Alabama

## Offer Made to Meet Views of British on Capital Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

cause the anchors may hold, and, of course, the anchors in this case are represented by Anglo-American friendship, which, if disturbed, would be a grievous loss to the world."

**Maintaining British Security**  
Great Britain, Mr. Bridgeman told the newspaper men, is only seeking to maintain its security through a fleet of small-sized "defensive warships"; then referring to the demands of the United States for larger-sized cruisers, he declared it was impossible to reduce the total tonnage in the various categories if the maximum tonnage of individual warships is to be extended until the craft became aggressive types.

The Japanese delegation generally favors a reduction in the size of each type of surface craft. The Japanese spokesman told the assembled newspaper men that the Nippon experts were convinced that 3000-ton cruisers could still carry eight-inch guns, and they were ready to recommend a lowering to that figure.

"But," he added, "we want a real limit on total tonnage also. We have not deviated from our original proposals in that regard."

## Japanese Proposal

The Japanese delegation has made public its recent proposal to the conference, which was formally presented to the executive committee. As outlined previously, Japan suggested that a total of 450,000 tons be accepted by the United States and Great Britain for cruisers and destroyers combined, while Japan would have a little more than 300,000 tons.

The document estimates the existing strength of Great Britain's surface auxiliary craft as 472,000 tons. The document also confirms that Japan is asking for 70,000 tons in submarines, which is considerably higher than the American minimum suggestion for her.

Mr. Bridgeman's statement to the press is understood to be founded on the fact that in discussing individual sizes of destroyers and submarines, the American delegation advocated making the maximum displacement slightly higher than the British and on the fact that the Americans adopted an unyielding attitude toward the British attempt to secure an agreement whereby the 10,000-ton cruisers authorized at Washington would eventually disappear altogether in favor of 7500-ton cruisers. The American delegation has fought for an agreement to make the total tonnage of warships as low as possible, and has been backed by Japan in its endeavor.

## Japanese and American Stand

The Americans and Japanese have taken this stand because they are convinced that a genuine move toward disarmament and economy can only be achieved by treaty which limits total tonnages and establishes levels beyond which the nations agree not to go.

The British demand is for the right to maintain and replace cruisers whose total tonnage would far exceed the limits suggested by the United States and Japan. Acceptance of this, it is contended, would force both the United States and Japan into an increased instead of reduced building program.

## Weather Bureau Preparing for Regular Ocean Flights

WASHINGTON (AP)—The weather bureau is preparing for the day of regular transatlantic flying service. Tentative plans of the bureau to devise an accurate daily forecast of weather conditions for transoceanic aviators include a forecast twice a day on the flying situation, a thorough study of the cloud and wind conditions over the ocean by expert meteorologists and a survey of the fogs which overhang the Grand Banks, considered the greatest "danger spot" for the fliers.

The plans have only been formulated in a general way and until allotment of funds for such a service has been considered probably will not be definitely determined.

"The transatlantic flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Byrd have given impetus to oceanic flying mapping," Edgar B. Calvert, chief forecaster, declared. "Not only will the bureau's plans for the oceanic weather forecasts aid the development of transatlantic flying but they will be of great value to the navigation of ships."

The bureau's most important plan in the study of the ocean weather for aviators, Mr. Calvert said, will be an expedition to the Grand Banks to make an intensive survey of the dense fog and clouds which overhang that section practically at all seasons. By means of captive balloons to which instruments will be attached the meteorologists hope to discover the exact density and humidity of the fogs of that section, he declared.

A speeding up of the co-operative exchange of reports between the weather bureau of this country with the meteorological bodies of other countries also is in view.

## FELIX D. ROBERTSON

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Probate and Estates, Commercial and Collections and Credit

Practice in State and Federal Courts

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DALLAS, TEXAS

position because it never had more than seven weeks' food supply at one time.

"Any reasonable person will admit that we cannot surrender our right to live on—our right to security. We were working on disarmament many months before the Coolidge invitation came," he continued. "We are discussing the defensive power of each country and not its offensive power."

Mr. Bridgeman insisted that the only way to build navies strictly from the standpoint of defense was to make individual warships as small as possible. "We can obtain defensive tonnage by reducing the size of warships and guns which leads to reduced taxes," he said, "for if the British proposals were adopted it would mean the saving of \$5,000,000 on each battleship and \$2,500,000 on each cruiser."

**Large Tonnage Forced on British**  
Mr. Bridgeman declared that at the Washington Conference Great Britain did not favor large 8-inch 10,000-ton "offensive cruisers," and added, "We have only got them now because we have a high tonnage of these cruisers. If our wishes had prevailed there wouldn't be any 10,000-ton cruisers in existence. They have been forced on us."

The indication that the United States is not disposed to sign a treaty which touches destroyers and submarines alone, but will also want the cruisers problem settled, was contained in a communiqué issued last night summarizing the achievements thus far of the conference.

The communiqué makes clear that the American delegation's final consent to any agreements reached concerning destroyers and submarines is conditional upon agreement concerning the total tonnage limitation in all categories of warships and upon the methods to be adopted to provide for transition from the status quo to the ultimate status contemplated by the Geneva treaty.

The document establishes that the British delegation officially asks for 15 eight-inch gun cruisers and 55 destroyers of a smaller type carrying six-inch guns as necessary for their requirements. It also shows that the British propose 1750 tons as the maximum individual size of destroyer leaders and the United States 2000 tons; Great Britain, 1400 tons for the maximum size of destroyers, the United States and Japan 1500 tons, and that the provisional agreement reached to give the leaders 1850 tons and destroyers 1500 tons with a maximum gun caliber of five inches.

## W. C. Bridgeman Believes With Good Will Delegates Can Reach a Settlement

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, July 8.—There is no reason, said W. C. Bridgeman, to take a gloomy view of the conference. In fact, he said he was more hopeful now than at first that with good will and a real intention to come to a settlement, an agreement will be reached. The great thing, he added, was to put an end to the suspicion; then he believed it would be possible to go as far as battleships and get a step forward on their further limitation. Cruisers, Mr. Bridgeman explained, are still the main point of difficulty and he reverted to the well-known argument concerning Great Britain's unique position as a naval power dependent on foreign supplies.

Again Mr. Bridgeman insisted that the best method of limiting naval armaments was by fixing no maximum on size, but the lowest size possible for each class of ships and guns. But the United States does not hold this view, and would leave each nation to build as it pleased within the range of the displacement maximum tonnage America has proposed. These two methods of approaching the problem stand at the stopover in effect limitation and eliminate competition in warships.

## Heated Controversy

It is held here to be remarkable that they should have produced the heated controversy which is going on but this is the danger of a disarmament conference when no preliminary agreement has been arrived at and the experts persist in working out the problem in terms of their own security, each party figuring out every inconceivable and incredible

hostile combination which could be brought against them. The issue is now boiled down to big cruisers, of which Great Britain has 13 modern 10,000-tonners, America 2, with others more or less out of date. Into the mass of this controversy concerning the requirements of the total tonnage to be allotted to the two powers, the Japanese came on Friday with a plan for combining the cruiser and destroyer tonnage. As already stated they proposed 472,000 tons for Great Britain, 450,000 for the United States and 310,000 for themselves.

**American Attitude on Proposal**  
As these figures ignore American demands for parity, they could not be accepted by the United States delegation, but as the Japanese were finally willing to grant parity to the United States in this respect, the United States is ready to take the proposal as a basis for discussion on condition that the British agree to this, which, however, the Japanese are unable to do because the Japanese figures were below the original maximum of American estimated tonnage in these two classes.

Moreover, the Japanese figures, according to British calculations, are based on miscalculations concerning the British proposals for the limits of cruisers and destroyers, the total British requirements of these two classes being 664,746 tons. Being below the original American estimate of the tonnage of these two classes, they do not suit the British cruiser demands but Mr. Bridgeman has no fundamental objection to combining these tonnages if the United States agrees, only he explains significantly that this will not solve the question of cruiser units. Great Britain still sticks to its cruiser units, but with its naval strength maintained in no far as America and Japan build the largest type.

## Increase of British Tonnage

The more of this type are built by the other powers, the more will British tonnage be increased which would end in the general augmentation of naval armaments. But the Americans and the Japanese have not altered their views that each nation should build what it likes within the allotted tonnage. The Japanese worked hard to bring the United States and Great Britain in agreement but did not succeed. Admiral Viscount Saito and Viscount Ishii saw Hugh Gibson and Admiral Hillary Jones later and another attempt is to be made to solve the riddle of the cruisers today.

The British in the meantime hope that the United States will accept a compromise on the maximum size of cruisers, say 8000 tons, but the American delegation still insists on the vital importance to America of the 10,000 tons. The first report of the technical committee on the limitation of displacement and the maximum caliber of guns for destroyers and submarines evidenced there being no doubt that the delegates of the three powers would bring the slight differences of their proposals into line. The British claim that they have now put all their cards on the table.

If the Americans demand more big cruisers the British would correspondingly increase their requirements and controversy on this point of view turns on the larger estimates of both powers. The Japanese suggestion that the maximum displacement of cruisers be reduced to 8000 tons with freedom to carry 8-inch guns is regarded as significant in view of the British hope that the United States will be induced to accept this compromise.

## DELEGATES LEAVE FOR PACIFIC CONFERENCE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—A branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations will be formed in Winnipeg shortly, according to an announcement made by T. A. Crerar, former leader of the Progressive Party in the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Crerar made his announcement during the stopover in Winnipeg of the British delegation to the conference of the institute, which is to be held in Honolulu this month.

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## BRITISH STARS WIN TRACK MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

Smith, all-around South African athlete. Lord Burghley has consistently won the hurdle features of the international college meets for the past two years.

Ellsworth C. Haggerty, Harvard captain and former intercollegiate mile champion, was defeated in the one-mile run by D. G. White of Oxford, putting the British team temporarily in the lead in a contest decided on the basis of first places.

Harvard monopolized the 16-pound shotput, with C. A. Pratt, the Crimson's football captain-elect, taking first place and his teammate, W. P. Locke, finishing second.

Cambridge stars snatched another victory in the running high jump, in which two cantabs, J. D. S. Pendlebury and T. E. Tread tied for first place. G. P. Larsen of Yale had been picked as a favorite in this event beforehand.

M. L. Smith of Yale registered the third American victory in the three-mile run, in which he led home H. M. O'Connor of Oxford.

Lord David Burghley staged a comeback to capture the 220-yard low hurdles, with Sidney B. Kieselhorst of Yale second. The summary:

100 Yard Dash—Won by A. H. Miller, Harvard; second, E. M. Norton, Oxford; third, H. M. Ellis, Yale; fourth, Bagnall, Cambridge. Time—10:1-1/2.

220-Yard Dash—Won by J. W. J.

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## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**R. H. Weather Bureau Report**  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with showers Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to south winds.  
Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Sunday showers, not much change in temperature; moderate east and southeast winds.  
Northern New England: Fair tonight, probably followed by showers Sunday; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; not much cooler tomorrow; central variable winds, becoming southeast.

## Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 64  
Atlantic City ..... 63  
Boston ..... 73  
Buffalo ..... 70  
Calgary ..... 54  
Chicago ..... 74  
Cincinnati ..... 64  
Denver ..... 68  
Detroit ..... 68  
Eastport ..... 61  
Galveston ..... 78  
Havana ..... 72  
Helsinki ..... 61  
Jacksonville ..... 78  
Los Angeles ..... 64

## High and Low at Boston

Saturday, 8:07 p. m.; Sunday, 8:34 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

First Trolleys: The first street cars in the United States were introduced in New York in 1823.

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## UNITED MARK



## THEATRICAL MEN EVOLVE PLAN TO PROTECT PUBLIC

New York Owners to Establish Ticket Agency to Thwart Speculators

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 9.—Plans by theater-owners here to protect the public against extortion by ticket speculators have taken definite shape and a new central, or consolidated, theater-ticket agency which will sell admissions for all theatrical performances save those of three producers in New York at an increase of 10 per cent over box-office prices on tickets costing more than \$2, will be opened on or before Oct. 1.

Announcement to this effect has just been made by Arthur Hammerstein, chairman of the theater managers' committee. Mr. Hammerstein said that the only three producers who have not agreed to the scheme are A. L. Erlinger, Charles B. Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld.

The new agency will be in an arcade which will be built in the George M. Cohan Theater in Times Square and will be in charge of Joe Liebowitz as managing director. Mr. Liebowitz owns the George M. Cohan Theater and has already had architects preparing plans for the arcade.

The action by the managers' committee is a sequel to the prosecutions by Charles H. Tuttle, United States district attorney here, against ticket speculators. These prosecutions have resulted in tax evasion charges against certain theater ticket agencies here, at the same time showing that exorbitant prices have been charged to the public. In one instance it was testified before James E. Cotter, United States commissioner, the price of tickets to a sporting event was boosted by an agency from \$25 to \$90 each.

"The business has been run long enough by the men at the box office," Mr. Hammerstein said. "Their unfair agreements with the speculators, which resulted in the best tickets going to them and taken back at the last moment if the speculators failed to sell them, has caused an uneasy atmosphere in the New York theater."

How Plan Works  
When a purchase is made at the central agency, the buyer receives a coupon bearing a number only. This coupon may be exchanged at the box-office of the theater an hour before the performance. When the purchase is made at the central agency the tickets bought are sent to the theater box-office. Since the coupon does not give the name of the theater or the number of tickets which it represents, and since the tickets cannot be obtained just before the performance, the coupon cannot readily be used by speculators.

"We hope to defeat the speculator in this way," Mr. Hammerstein said. "Nobody will buy a coupon with a number on it from a speculator merely at his word that it stands for two, six or twelve seats. And the speculator cannot exchange the coupon for the tickets until just before the performance."

The contract has been accepted verbally by all members of the committee, and will be presented to all the other theater owners for formal ratification soon. They have already approved the main features. Members of the committee are Louis Shubert, Erwin Chanin, Arthur Hopkins, L. Lawrence Weber, Winthrop Ames, Sam Harris, Gilbert Miller, Lyle D. Andrews, William A. Brady and Mr. Hammerstein. Other managers who are backing the agency are Edgar Selwyn, L. Schwab, Gustave Blum, Fortune Gallo, A. L. Jonas, Crosby Gaige and John Cort.

## 12 SEAPLANE RECORDS SET BY NAVY FLIERS

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 9 (AP)—Twelve new seaplane records, six of which were wrested from Italy, were credited to the United States Navy as the result of a flight in charge of Lieut. Byron C. Connell of the Battle Fleet Aircraft Squadron.

Lieutenant Connell took to the air in a PN-10 seaplane, carrying a load of almost 4500 pounds, and making aloft 11 hours 7 minutes and 18 seconds, covering a distance of 947.58 miles. The total weight of the airplane at the takeoff was 21,000 pounds, 4500 pounds of this representing a "pay load."

## CHINESE RAISE FUND FOR HAWAII MEETING

HILLO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—A fund of \$1000, raised by the Chinese communities of Hawaii, has been turned over to the Institute of Pacific Relations to help defray the expenses of the coming session in Honolulu, July 15 to 20. It is announced by J. Merle Davis, general secretary of the institute. "The Chinese in Hawaii recognize and appreciate the work done by the 1925 session of the Institute of Pacific Relations," declared C. K.

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Al, who acted as chairman of the committee which solicited the fund. The proceedings of the 1925 meeting have helped us to better understand not only the conditions and problems of other lands, but those of our own country. In recognition of this valuable service, and in view of the approach of the second session, a fund of \$1000 was raised to contribute toward the expense.

It is also announced that two representatives of the League of Nations secretariat will be sent here to participate in the sessions. A cablegram to this effect was received recently from League headquarters by Mr. Davis.

## ALIEN LAW PARTS MEMBERS OF FAMILY

Mother, Deported, Says She Will Return for Children

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Immigration laws have parted Mrs. Gaetana Vella La Monica, a divorcee, and her three small children a third time. The children were born here.

Mrs. La Monica was deported to Italy when she was unable to prove the citizenship of her dead father who she believes had been naturalized. "I don't believe that you want to put an ocean between a mother and her little children," the woman said in her vain appeal to the Secretary of Labor.

Before sailing aboard the Martha Washington, Mrs. La Monica said to immigration inspectors: "I'm coming right back. You'll have to deport me again and again and again. I can't live in Italy while my American children live in America."

Mrs. La Monica's husband also had been naturalized, but he did not obtain citizenship papers until after their divorce, so she was classed as an alien subject to deportation, despite 15 years of residence in this country. She has twice worked her way across the ocean as a stewardess and has twice deserted the vessel when it docked.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Distribution  
(From the New York Times)

THE story of a newspaper folded and tossed aside in the subway was the topic of the regular weekly message yesterday to the parishioners of St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland.

"Two men were going downtown in the subway one morning, each reading a newspaper," said the message. "One threw his about in sections, some of it falling to the floor, where it was trampled under foot. The other folded his neatly and laid it on the seat beside him. A porter gathered up the scatterings of the first for destruction; a fellow passenger took the folded paper and read it while crossing the ferry, where he took a train for Philadelphia. He, too, folded the paper when he finished reading it and later a brakeman, gathering the fragments of discarded papers, asked if he might take it."

"He read it, rolled it tightly, tied it with string and tossed it off at a crossing where the train did not stop. An old vagrant picked it up, read it and gave it to a little girl who called for it just before the noon hour. She carried it home, where two elderly people read it, and that evening a woman came, chatted a moment and went away with the newspaper to her little house a quarter of a mile away, where by the light of the evening lamp she read laboriously to an aged father the paper which early in the day was read and folded in the subway in New York."

"That may not have been the end; I do not know, but every day one paper, at least, makes this gracious little journey. Between the subway and the shack the human heart and its kindness, spreading so far afield, begins with a folded print. A cultivated phrase, a cheerful word, a kindly, considerate, or polite deed—anything good in form, action or order has a contagious attraction. Someone looks for it, someone needs it."

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## CLOSER RELATIONS IS AIM OF LATIN PRESS CONGRESS

Gathering in Madrid Favors Establishment of International Chamber of Journalism

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hottel

MADRID, July 9.—While the international press congress is going on in London this week members of the Latin press from all over the world are assembled here for a similar contribution to co-operation and mutual understanding between nations.

Gen. Primo de Rivera presided at the inaugural meeting, which was attended by distinguished members of the diplomatic corps representing the Latin countries in Europe and America, and the newspapers of France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Rumania, and a majority of the South American republics.

Strangely enough such leading papers as *El Sol* and *La Voz*, the Argentine *La Nacion* and *La Prensa* were conspicuously absent.

On the other hand, the well-known pro-German papers of Madrid were

in full force, and collaborated wholeheartedly with the French.

The absentees maintain that they disapproved a certain scheme attributed to their French neighbors to supplant the Spanish press in the influence exercised over Latin-American opinion. They accordingly published nothing about the congress. It is felt that this will actually have an adverse effect on the South American reading public and possibly to some extent serve the very ends it is intended to defeat, in spite of the excellent relationship between Spain and its old colonies.

The congress aims at the establishment of closer and more harmonious relations between the journals of the various Latin countries. A motion was thus passed supporting the establishment of schools of journalism, also an international chamber of journalism to defend journalists' rights.

## PRESIDENT MAY TAKE LONG TIME TO NAME ENVOY

Mr. Sheffield's Resignation From Mexican Post Is Accepted

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 9 (AP)—Confronted with the difficult task of selecting the man best fitted to represent the United States at Mexico City, President Coolidge is expected to leave the American Embassy there without an ambassador for at least two months while he takes time to make the selection.

Meanwhile diplomatic affairs between the two countries, admittedly in a somewhat expectant state since Mexico revealed its insistence on enforcing oil and land laws believed by the Washington Government to be confiscatory, are in the hands of a charge d'affaires, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, who is regarded very highly by Mr. Coolidge.

Possible Delay Anticipated  
Any speculation that the Government might leave open indefinitely the post vacated yesterday by James R. Sheffield, while the situation between the United States and Mexico shows signs of clearing, were considered to have been dispelled by the summer White House announcement that Mr. Coolidge intends to appoint a successor to Mr. Sheffield within a time equal to an ambassador's ordinary leave of absence. This view was strengthened by the intimation that the President does not desire that any conclusions be drawn if some delay is necessary in finding the right man for the Mexico City post.

The belief that the United States intends to pursue its opposition to the Mexican oil and land laws was supported by the President's commendation of Ambassador Sheffield for maintaining American rights in Mexico City.

Arizona Man Considered  
"You have at all times insisted," the President said in his letter to Mr. Sheffield, accepting his resignation, "upon the maintenance of the rights of this Government and its citizens in their relations with the Mexican Government and its people. When difficulties have arisen you have met them with a courage and ability which has greatly contributed to the continuation of the peaceful relations which exist between America and Mexico."

Although there have been no indications as to where the President will turn for the next ambassador to Mexico, it is understood he has several names under consideration. Among the list are T. E. Campbell, former Governor of Arizona, said to be intimately acquainted with Mexican affairs; Charles B. Warren of Detroit, John Garrett of Baltimore and Elias Strawn of Chicago.

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## STABLE FRANC SAID TO DEPEND UPON POINCARÉ

Final Judgment of Premier May Be Determined by Bankers Meeting

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 9.—Whether France returns in the autumn to a gold basis and stabilizes the franc is a question which primarily will be decided by Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, here, not by an international conference of bankers in New York. But the bankers may properly arrange conditions which will facilitate such a decision.

Therefore, it is largely true to state that on the results of the American discussion on gold holdings will probably depend the final judgment of M. Poincaré.

Such a possibility is not surprising. It has been announced before and, therefore, though the subject does not directly come into the program in order to be discussed at Washington, messages from that city, which suggest that France will receive assurance of aid in relieving it of the necessity of making further purchases of gold and thereupon that the franc will become redeemable at the rate of 100 francs to the dollar, will find credence here in well-informed circles.

France Becomes Stronger  
The fact is that the Bank of France has become stronger than ever and, as an official communiqué says, cannot submit to preliminary conditions in order to be admitted on a footing of equality in the conference. It will not take dictation either about stabilization or gold purchases.

The communiqué says that other emission banks seek to collaborate with the Bank of France, which has now acquired this position. It is intimated discreetly that movements of capital become particularly important. They were important during the European crisis, and with the re-establishment of the financial situation in France capital flows back. Certainly a general perturbation may be produced on the money markets, especially in France, by converting foreign holdings into gold.

France Now Creditor  
It was observed at Geneva, apropos of the Greek loan, that the Bank of France was predominant and the financial hegemony of Europe changing hands. Owing to the wholesale exportation of French money it is France which has become creditor. An American banker is reported as saying: "We talk of French debts. In reality we are France sums superior to those borrowed. But the return of this money threatens to become disorderly. The bank has endeavored to control a movement which would affect the value of the franc in an upward sense by acquiring more

Miss Adair on Leave  
SEATTLE, Wash., July 9 (AP)—Educational expenditures will be doubled within the next 20 years and there will be a secretary of education in the President's Cabinet, Miss Cornelia S. Adair of Richmond, Va., predicted in her inaugural address as president of the National Educational Association.

Miss Adair, a junior high school teacher, announced she had been given a year's leave of absence at Richmond so that she could devote all of her time to her association work.

Minneapolis was chosen for the 1928 convention at the closing session of the annual convention. Resolutions adopted included those urging a federal department of education, an illiteracy census in 1930; separation of education from politics; popular election of school boards; higher standards for teachers and better salaries; and federal aid for education in the devastated Mississippi Valley districts.

Earlier Other Class Work  
Among the communities which have tried the project is Cleveland Heights, O., where a tabulated summary has been made regarding 350 first, second and third-grade children who are taken to a flower shop, natural history museum, library, farm, market, bank, manual art exhibit and historical museum.

According to the summary the excursion had a definite place on the daily program but did not crowd out the time given for regular subjects. Instead it enriched the material available and gave interesting topics to the children to be used in the spelling, language, reading, music and manual arts and nature study classes.

For a few moments each morning the children talked of the trips they had taken or were to take, recalling incidents, describing what they had seen, drawing pictures of things that had interested them, bringing out an

## CANADA'S EXPORTS INCREASE

CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—At the annual conference of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Calgary, a report was submitted showing that between 1900 and 1925 Canada's exports had increased to the extent of 670 per cent. The figures for the exports from Canada in 1900 were \$168,927,301, which had increased to \$1,274,362,113 during the past year.

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## LONDON VISIT OF KING FUAD HELD TIMELY

Conversations May Have  
Important Results on  
Relations With Egypt

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—King Fuad, who has left Egypt on a round of state visits, which appropriately have begun at Buckingham Palace as the guest of King George, is the first King of Egypt, and this is the first occasion on which he has left his native country since he succeeded his elder brother, Hussein Kamel, in 1917 as Sultan under the then existing British Protectorate. Five years later the British Government recognized the sovereignty of the country and to celebrate the altered national status, the Sultan proclaimed Egypt a kingdom and himself its first king.

Ismael Deposed  
His Majesty has had a life so adventurous as almost to savor of fiction. The youngest son of the reckless Khedive Ismael Pasha, his early boyhood was passed in an atmosphere of ever recurrent crises, arising from Ismael's wild extravagance and the resulting complications with his foreign creditors. Prince Fuad was a child of one when, in 1898, the brilliant Oriental reception was prepared by his father for the beautiful Empress Eugenie of the French, who had come to Egypt to open the Suez Canal. Nine years later, the financial ruin which had been considered inevitable for years, finally overwhelmed his ambitious and spendthrift father.

An international commission of financial control had in 1876 been imposed on Egypt, much against Ismael's wishes. The latter obstructed its proposals by every means within his power, until the commissioners ultimately demanded his deposition. He had no alternative but to acquiesce, and in 1878 he left Egypt, never to return, taking with him his youngest son, Prince Ahmed Fuad, to share his exile in Italy.

The young prince thus received an Italian education, and on reaching manhood, entered the Italian Cavalry College at Turin, from which he passed in due course into the Italian Army. His military career was, however, interrupted in 1895 by the passing of his exiled father in Naples, and he decided to settle in Egypt and took an official position at the court of his father-in-law, Khedive Abbas Hilmi II, devoting himself to the promotion of better educational facilities for his mainly illiterate countrymen. It was his initiative that led to the founding, in 1908, of the Egyptian University in Cairo, and a few years later he threw his whole influence into a movement toward the establishment of a School of Fine Arts in the country.

Candidate for Albanian Throne  
Meanwhile he had maintained a close connection with Italy, and when, after the conclusion of the Balkan Wars of 1913, the future of Albania, which had been freed from the Turkish yoke, came under consideration the Italian Government put forward Prince Fuad's name as a candidate for the new Albanian Throne. There was much to recommend his selection. He was a Moslem and his great-grandfather, Mohammed Ali, the founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, was an Albanian and had been born in Kavalla. Prince Fuad thus had the advantage of being both a co-religionist and a compatriot of the Albanian Nation; but the weight of German diplomacy was against him and after

prolonged negotiations a Rhine-land prince, William of Wied, was offered the Throne with the title of Mird of Albania.

Three months later Abbas Hilmi, who went to Constantinople to daily with the Germans and the Turks, definitely threw in his lot with the central powers and was deposed from the Khedivship, simultaneously with the declaration of the British Protectorate over Egypt. He was succeeded by Prince Fuad's elder brother, Hussein Kamel, who reigned with the new title of Sultan until October, 1917.

Attitude Vindicated  
During his 10 years' reign, King Fuad has seen his country pass through many vicissitudes. The tragic Egyptian rebellion of 1919 was a great setback to the hopes which he entertained for his country and again in 1924 the situation was once more jeopardized by the assassination in the streets of Cairo of the British Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. In these successive crises, His Majesty's attitude at the time earned for him considerable unpopularity among his subjects. But he has been amply vindicated by the gradual but steady improvement in the relations between his country and Great Britain.

Happy, the present Prime Minister of Egypt, Sarwat Pasha, who is accompanying His Majesty in London, was the head of the Egyptian Government which, in 1923, conducted with Lord Allenby the negotiations which led to the British declaration of Egypt's independence. But the declaration was only a partial solution of the Anglo-Egyptian problem. Its consummation would be a treaty of alliance between the two countries, which is as much desired in London as it is in Cairo.

King Fuad's visit to England at this present moment is both opportune and welcome, and may have important diplomatic results in the course of the coming winter.

## DEPORTEES SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND

300 Arrive From West—  
Larger Funds to Enforce  
Law Are Favored

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 8.—Willingness to ask Congress to spend more money to insure the enforcement of the immigration law was voiced by members of the congressional committee which is in New York studying conditions at Ellis Island following their second visit to the island. The committee expects to leave here tonight for Boston, where it will continue its survey of conditions at American immigration stations.

Milton W. Shreve (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, said they were "paying particular attention to the matter of deportation of aliens, and as it is to aid the committee in its studies, 300 deportees arrived at Ellis Island from the West while the committee was there. Mr. Shreve added that an increase in the number of deportations could not well be made with the present immigration organization.

"The fact is," he added, "we are not able to return aliens as fast as they are coming in illegally."

William B. Oliver (D.), Representative from Alabama, another member of the committee, said there was a strong sentiment in Congress to enforce the law by speedily deporting those aliens unlawfully here.

"We are not making this inspection with the idea of seeing how much more money we can spend," he added. "We would like to economize if possible."

The committee members agreed

## Youthful Heir to Egyptian Crown



Prince Farouk, Son of King Fuad of Egypt. His Father is Now Spending a Few Days in London. A Visit That is Expected to Have Important Diplomatic Results.

that the Florida coast presented one of the most difficult problems connected with the smuggling of aliens into the United States because of its proximity to Cuba. The situation on the Canadian border constitutes another seemingly difficult problem, they said, adding that in California the situation has improved.

The committee members will see how the immigration authorities work in admitting foreign born to the United States today, when they will go aboard the steamship Aquitanga of the Cunard line, aboard which there will be the first group of immigrants to reach the United States in the fiscal year just beginning.

## SENATOR BINGHAM CABLES WASHINGTON

MANILA, July 8 (P)—Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator of Connecticut, told the Associated Press correspondent yesterday that he had cabled to the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, at Washington, from Shanghai, outlining his suggestions for an American policy in China. Senator Bingham made his suggestions as the result of extensive travels and investigations recently which took him into the interior of China and to many of its chief cities.

The proposed policy was stated by Senator Bingham as follows:

First—Keep United States Marines in China and increase their number if necessary to protect American vested interests wherever warcraft can penetrate.

Second—Immediately reopen the United States consulate at Nanking, and send a Consul-General there.

Third—Send American diplomatic agents to every de facto government in China, including the factions led by Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and all other war lords. If necessary agents for this purpose should be obtained from the personnel of the Peking legation or selected from army officers in China.

Senator Bingham said he considered it a mistake to vacillate between Americans from coast or river ports, where they could be protected, as Chinese misinterpreted the move. He believed it was necessary, however, to withdraw Americans from the interior.

## REICH LIBERALS AGAIN OPPOSE GOVERNMENT

Anniversary of Inauguration  
of Republic Urged—  
Well-Prepared Campaign

By Wireless  
BERLIN, July 8.—The Federal Council's decision to submit to the Reichstag a bill establishing Aug. 11—the anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic as constitution—a national holiday is the second time in a fortnight it has acted contrary to the Government's intentions. Everything indicates that this is a well-prepared campaign of the Liberal parties against the present Reich Government owing to the German Nationalists' entrance to the Government, the latter positions such an overwhelming majority that the Opposition is powerless.

Of late, however, the Liberals have discovered that they can make use of the Federal Council, representing the Federal States to place obstacles in the Government's path, since Germany's largest State, Prussia, holding a dominant position in the Fed-

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eral Council is ruled by the Social Democrats. Thus only recently the Federal Council vetoed the Government's proposal to increase the import tariff on potatoes and sugar, and now it urges that the anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic be celebrated by the German Nationalists, despite their presence in the Government violently opposed—shall become the "Fourth of July" of the German people. The Government naturally resents this vigorous opposition from an unexpected quarter, since this is only adding to the difficulties it is encountering at present.

These difficulties were brought about by the dissent among the government parties regarding the school bill and the concordat demanded by the Roman Catholics. The German Nationalists are well aware that as soon as these two questions have been settled, the Roman Catholics will no longer be interested in keeping them in the Government, and thus the German Nationalists are quite obviously trying to delay the discussions on these issues by the Reichstag, which is not a difficult task. The Reichstag adjourns at the end of this week for its summer holidays without having dealt with these questions. The Roman Catholics, however, have obtained a concession that Parliament will convene early in September in order to settle the school bill, under these circumstances even the members of the Right parties believe the present Government will not remain in power until the new elections at the end of next year, but may resign sooner.

## PLAN AIRCRAFT DISPLAY AT STATES EXPOSITION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9 (Special)—Interest in aviation has been heightened here to such an extent by the recent transoceanic flights, according to an announcement made at the Eastern States Exposition of offices yesterday, that an ambitious program of airplane exhibits is being considered for the fall show.

Junior Achievement boys in Lynn, pupils of the Lynn English High School, will exhibit aircraft models they have made. One of these models, a biplane, recently flew 1500 feet in test. The two boys who have made the best models during the year will be selected as the team to represent the school at the exposition.

## RAIL LINES SEEK TRANSPORT LINK WITH AIRCRAFT

Motorbus and Ship Operators  
Also Watching Development of Trade Aviation

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 8.—Just as the railroad operators have had to consider motorbuses as adjuncts to the transportation business, managers of rail lines and steamships, and even of the buses themselves, now have to consider how they can co-operate with the airplane, the newest means of transportation.

Inquiries into the cost and practicability of air auxiliaries are being sent in large numbers to the Department of Commerce and the National Aeronautics Association here. Some of the largest railroads of the country have been in conference with W. P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, who believes that the railroads sooner or later will be forced into supplementing rail service with air service.

Just as air mail service has been successful, Mr. MacCracken expressed the view that air express service will soon be carried on on a large scale. The American Express Company has been negotiating with a large air transport company looking toward such an end. Passenger service will be next.

Among the phases of joint rail and air service that have been discussed are the shortening of long passenger trips by train travel by night and air travel by day. Travelers could be carried, too, over great scenic stretches, such as the Grand Canyon and the national parks, which the railroad can only touch.

A question has arisen regarding the Federal supervision of airplanes. They have not been defined under the law as common carriers and therefore would not come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, without spe-

cial legislation. Some authorities hold that as soon as an airplane service was sponsored by a railroad, however, it would be subject to regulation by the commission as are other parts of the railroad system.

According to persons connected with the promotion of commercial aviation, all business engaged in the transportation of persons and freight is keeping a close watch on the developments of the new air industry and the spread of aviation.

## 50 NATIONS TO JOIN IN RADIO COUNCIL

American Delegation Divided  
Into Working Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The American delegation to the International Radio Telegraph Conference, in which 50 foreign governments are participating, met with their chairman, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to discuss plans of procedure. It was decided to divide the delegation into seven parts and to each was assigned the making of different studies.

The committees are as follows: 1—Conventions; 2—General regulation; 3—Mobile and special regulations; 4—Tariff, word counting and accounting, etc.; 5—Drafting; 6—International code of signals; 7—Study of various proposals.

These proposals for the various governments participating in the conference, said Mr. Hoover, will be compiled before the meetings in a large volume. The conference will be the first since the London Conference in 1912.

The object is to draft an international treaty to which the various governments can adhere in relation to their communication systems. The importance of the 1927 conference, said Mr. Hoover, is heightened by the advances that have been made in radio since 1912, when it was hardly an international problem. Mr. Hoover said he anticipated that the conference with its many technical details would occupy six weeks.

## GEN. WOOD URGES GROWING RUBBER IN PHILIPPINES

Recommends Leasing 50,000  
Acres in 50-Year Periods  
to Promote Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 8.—Lease of 50,000 acres of property for 50-year periods to be devoted to the planting of rubber trees is recommended by Major-General Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines. This, he added, would permit the production of rubber on a scale parallel to that of sugar in the Philippines.

General Wood, who is here to confer with Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, declared that the islands were "in excellent condition, financially and agriculturally." He stressed particularly the possibilities of rubber production, declaring that the islands were capable of producing sufficient rubber to supply the demands of the United States. Rubber trees, he said, grow rapidly there and produce good quality. Because the work in producing rubber is "very easy," he added, the Philippines like it. In addition, he said, it is profitable and clean work.

The time for granting absolute independence to the Philippines is not arrived, and probably will not for several years, said the general, reiterating what he has previously said. He did, however, see a bright future for the islands.

"The trouble in the Philippines," General Wood said, "is that the people who shout independence don't explain that it means higher taxes, expenses of national defense, and other burdens. None of the dark side of the picture is given out."

General Wood voiced opposition to the movement to place the insular affairs of the United States under some department other than the Department of War. "Insular affairs," he said, "should be under a department with power behind it, and not a department that would have to call on the national defense departments for aid in the event of trouble."

## Eastern Yacht Club Fleet on Run to Provincetown

Boats to Race Across Massachusetts Bay From the Port  
of Gloucester—Vanite Wins Again

GLoucester, Mass., July 9 (Special)—Today's event in the annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club was a race from this port across Massachusetts Bay to Provincetown for cups offered by Vice-Commodore S. M. Milliken who is in charge of the squadron.

The schooner Vanite again proved to be a remarkable boat in the race from Kittery to this port yesterday. In the race for the first-division schooner, the former American Cup defender was forced to give the Resolute, another former Cup defender, a handicap of over four minutes while she also had to give the Lynx a handicap of no less than 21 minutes.

The course was 32 miles long and the Vanite, not only made up the handicap, but won from Resolute by a margin of 18m. 16s., and from the Lynx by 28m. 21s. Vanite had made up its handicaps to Resolute in the 25-mile reach to the Cape Ann whistler and the handicap over the Lynx was finally overcome in the four-mile beat to the finish.

Plecock, owned by J. V. Santry, was the winner in the second division for schooner, this being the fourth straight victory for Santry's boat. Vice-Commodore Milliken's Shawna was second in this class.

Ex-Commodore George Nichols of the New York Yacht Club won the first prize for Class M sloops with Carolina. She was away to a fine start and was never caught by Chloora and Andiamo which finished in the order.

The Typhoon in the 40-foot class also established herself in a commanding position at the start and left second place to be fought for by the Cockatoo and Pamparo, which sailed such a close contest that there was only slight seconds between them at the finish.

Vice-Commodore Maxwell took the 18-meter Synthetic in tow yesterday and started after Commodore W. A. M. Stewart for Long Island Sound. As the Typhoon, and perhaps the Carolina, will follow after today's race to

Provincetown, it looks as if the race back to this port on Monday and the final one on Tuesday would be confined to the three stayall schooners and the Massachusetts Bay boats. The summary:

| FIRST DIVISION SCHOONERS |                |          |  |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Name and Owner           | h. m. s.       | h. m. s. |  |
| Vanite, H. P. Whitney    | 2 19 54        | 2 19 54  |  |
| Resolute, R. W. Cook     | 2 21 12        | 2 21 12  |  |
| Lynx, N. F. Ayer         | 2 40 17        | 2 40 17  |  |
| SECOND DIVISION          |                |          |  |
| Plecock, J. V. Santry    | 4 11 24        | 4 11 24  |  |
| Shawna, R. M. Milliken   | 4 08 23        | 4 08 23  |  |
| Mistral, H. E. Perry     | 4 48 58        | 4 48 58  |  |
| CLASS M SLOOPS           |                |          |  |
| Carolina, G. Nichols     | 2 58 38        | 2 58 38  |  |
| Chloora, C. L. Harding   | 4 02 27        | 4 02 27  |  |
| Andiamo, W. E. Shaw      | 4 09 22        | 4 09 22  |  |
| FORTY-FOOTERS            |                |          |  |
| Typhoon, C. Smithers     | 4 30 09        | 4 30 09  |  |
| Cockatoo, A. Collins     | 4 31 46        | 4 31 46  |  |
| Pamparo, C. Hovey        | 4 31 54        | 4 31 54  |  |
| Rewdy, H. S. Dwell       | 4 43 11        | 4 43 11  |  |
| RACING CLASS             |                |          |  |
| Sachsen, R. B. Metcalf   | 4 49 27        | 4 49 27  |  |
| Angelica, D. Lloyd       | 5 07 10        | 5 07 10  |  |
| Curlew, C. L. Andrews    | 5 58 40        | 5 58 40  |  |
| Nokoma, S. Whitner       | did not finish |          |  |
| CLASS Q                  |                |          |  |
| Norwester, G. Smith      | 5 00 10        | 5 00 10  |  |
| Leonore, A. Jovoy        | 5 01 23        | 5 01 23  |  |
| Falcon, R. M. Abbott     | 5 03 31        | 5 03 31  |  |
| Nituna, S. Damon         | 5 18 03        | 5 18 03  |  |

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## CAR MEN GAIN DAY OFF WITH PAY RATE RISE

### Union Ratifies Wage Pact Which Means Re-employment to Many

Within probably less than one month the approximately 4000 unemployed employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, motormen and conductors, will be working only six days a week. For a considerable proportion of these men Sunday will be their day off every week.

Because of the great lessening of Sunday traffic and consequent need for fewer car operators, it is anticipated, although wages are raised 2½ cents an hour, that the total pay roll increase will be comparatively small due to economies effected by the Sunday wage savings and in other ways.

With the unanimous ratification of the wage scale agreement for the coming year by the Boston Street Car Men's Union at Ford Hall last night, the terms of payment and working conditions for the next twelve months are established for the second time since 1919 by direct conference and without arbitration.

### Wage 55 Cents an Hour

By the increase ratified between both road and men, the latter will be paid 75 cents an hour for two-man cars and 85 cents an hour for one-man cars and buses.

The agreement on the working conditions this year marks the final step toward the application of the state law that requires one day off in seven for employees engaged in public transportation except when they are called otherwise. The change in working conditions will apply this year to about 100 employees in other departments, practically all other employees having been placed under the one-day-off-in-seven regulation last year.

### Not Earnings Lower

The change, while giving the men a higher daily wage, means the weekly wage, based on the straight eight-hour day, is reduced about \$5.16 per man. It also means the return to the service of many of the motormen and conductors who have been laid off in the past few years by reductions in the service.

The increase granted does not apply to any of the employees other than those who are going on the six-day-week basis and no changes in the contract have been made by the men who are employed in the so-called miscellaneous departments.

At Ford Hall last night the proposition of the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company was read to the men by Charles H. Clark, president of the union. Detailed explanations were offered by other members of the committee. It took less than one hour to place the matter before the meeting and have it accepted.

## Friendly Message of Flowers Brings Cheer to Many Homes

### Appeal Made by Mission for Wider Participation in Gifts—Helpers Are Needed for Daily Distribution From Horticultural Hall

Trainloads of commuters coming to business in the city laden with phlox, larkspur and mignonette from suburban gardens call forth no comment save those of admiration for their fragrant load, but when those same commuters seem driven by a common motive to a given spot in the North and South Stations, deposit their lovely burdens and hurry away blossomless to their various offices, the curiosity of many an onlooker has been aroused.

"Oh, yes, I take flowers to the office sometimes," they mean a great deal to those who live in the city with no gardens of their own, but two or three times a week I bring them for special distribution by the Benevolent Fund and Flower Mission," a certain business man explained to a bystander one day as he paused to buy a paper.

Repositories for flowers, fresh fruits and vegetables contributed by the traveling public are maintained at both the large stations in Boston where thousands of commuters pass each day and hampers of them are carried free by the railroads from stations along their way. From headquarters the garden products are carried to certain receiving stations and sent out to institutions where they are distributed for calling to get what ever may be assigned to them.

### Work Well Systematized

The other flowers are gathered together in hampers, boxes, and clusters to be sent to other institutions, are carried to individuals and homes where it seems such gifts will bring especial pleasure, or are called for by the children to be taken home.

Starting in a small way in 1920 by Miss Helen Tinkham, who saw a definite need for such an activity, the work has been developed, organized, and systematized to reach the largest number of people, and as a result the co-operation of a great number of owners of gardens, farmers and horticulturists who give to it their excess supplies. But there is need for still more, says Mrs. Lewis A. Elliott, executive secretary, who may be found every morning at the office in Horticultural Hall directing the work of distribution.

To one not associated with the work it is difficult to appreciate how much the flowers count in the lives of those to whom they are given, Mrs. Elliott says. Workers coming back at night to their rooms in lodging houses, are made happy by the presence of a few flowers or a plant that has arrived before them. Whole households have been brightened in much the same way. Similarly men, women and children in institutions have been assured of the loving consideration of the world without.

The distributions are made all through the year. Each month seems to have its special need and each brings its special gifts. In July, for instance, Mrs. Elliott points out, the fresh vegetables begin to come and the mission distributes them carefully to places where it is believed they are most needed and will do the most good. Sometimes they go to institutions but a large number of them go to families and individuals by whom such delicacies are not easily procured.

In August come the early fruits, distributed with equal care. September brings early apples, October more apples, grapes, and the harvest of the fields. November and Thanksgiving turn the thought to jams and jellies and bouquets of decorative leaves and berries. December and Christmas call for more vegetables and jellies, bouquets of grasses, everlasting and evergreens.

Rearranged into Bouquets

In January are many social functions calling for elaborate decorations taken down the next day. When sent to the mission they are rearranged in small bouquets and sent forth again. In February come the pussy-willows and twigs that can be pressed into putting out little green shoots, and March and April see the first flowers of the new season of growing things.

In this latter season some persons make a point of sending hampers of flowers, fruit or vegetables to the mission on certain days. Sometimes they are sent regularly to a specific institution, which is always on hand to receive them. All the cut flowers and fruits and some plants from the exhibitions of them at Horticultural Hall are turned over to the mission. Dealers in fruits and flowers frequently send surplus supplies to the mission, and when the pansies were taken from the beds in the Public Garden last spring to make ready for the summer planting Mayor Nichols ordered that all the plants should be sent to the mission. There were hundreds of them. They went finally to institutions maintaining gardens of their own and were set out by the children or others allowed to work in gardens.

## Business Bureau Completes Campaign on Jewelry Auctions

### Year's Report Shows General Trade Ethics Promoted Through Following Up of 1100 Complaints of Boston Buyers or Investors

From among its manifold other activities in efforts to protect the buying and investing public from loss through misleading advertising or from other causes, the Boston Better Business Bureau has announced the completion of a five-year-long campaign against jewelry auctions in Boston in which the value of articles on sale is misrepresented by the auctioneer.

"When the Better Business Bureau was founded five years ago," Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the bureau, said, "there were 12 jewelry auctions running full blast." And today, he continued, there is not, to the knowledge of the bureau, a single one in existence in Boston in which the sales made are misrepresented.

During the early days of the campaign, Mr. Backman said, the bureau experienced great difficulty in stopping an auction, even though there was positive evidence that the public was being defrauded. The auctioneer might have his license revoked, but because of a loophole in the Massachusetts law a license obtained in one part of the State was good in any other part of the State. The same auctioneer had but to go to a near-by town, obtain another license, alter his methods of selling slightly, and continue his sales.

Regulatory Bill Obtained

The bureau was finally instrumental, he went on, in getting a bill before the Legislature whereby the jewelry store as well as the auctioneer must be licensed before an auction could be held. And thus when a sale of that kind was found to be fraudulent in any way it was stopped once and for all.

During the last and most recently stopped auction the reports of the bureau show that shoppers sent out by them purchased a 26-piece set of silver-plated ware for \$7. It was described by the auctioneer as "a 26-piece set of standard silver ware finished in platinum as good as money could buy." Yet the experts who appraised the set stated that it was inexpensive silver-plated ware similar to that sold at 10 cents a piece.

A watch was purchased from the concern for \$10. It was represented by the auctioneer as being of solid gold with a platinum dial, usually sold for \$25. Expert appraisers, however, stated that it was merely gold plated, and that the dial was not platinum. Other purchases were made and found to be misrepresented, and the sale was stopped.

The campaign represents one of many lines into which the bureau has gone in its efforts to promote trade ethics and protect the buying public. During the year 1926, the reports show that the bureau handled more than 1100 public complaints regarding merchandise transactions. They delved into the actions of widely diversified concerns.

Usually the bureau's method was to send a representative to investigate the stock or the store or the

action about which the complaint had been made. If the condition remained uncorrected, another representative would be sent to the merchant with a request that the conditions be changed. If, after that, things were not bettered the bureau through frank and honest advertising would attempt to show the public the conditions existing.

Also during 1926 the Better Business Bureau issued 624 reports on financial promotions upon individual request, and this campaign against stock promoters and brokerage firms who are not carrying on their business to the best interests of the investing public has been carried on with even greater intensity during 1927 under the slogan of "Before You Invest—Investigate." With the result, according to a bureau report, an "increase in public confidence and the saving of millions of dollars."

Securities Checked Up

Using publicity as a weapon, the bureau has exposed, during the present year, more than 11 so-called "tipster-sheets," besides other firms and individuals who were promoting unsound securities. The bureau's activities along this line, according to various interests concerned with financial questions, have done much to give the Boston curb a higher rating in financial circles.

But the Better Business Bureau has not only been active in correcting mistakes that have already been made, but also in correcting impressions that might lead to mistakes. They have sent out letters to radio firms advising them of the changes in name of certain radio parts that have become official through the concerted actions of manufacturers. They have advised various business firms that the terms used in their advertisements might lead to misconception on the part of the public.

And they have unfurled certain manufacturing concerns in various parts of the country to such an extent that the product they are making has become of a standard size, and can be bought and sold as such.

## CONNECTICUT PARK IS GIFT OF LEGION

### Forest Area of 210 Acres Provided by Veterans

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9 (Special)—A piece of forest land comprising 210 acres will be presented by the Connecticut department of the American Legion to the State on the day, Saturday, July 16. The land, which was purchased with funds contributed by the various posts, lies on the west side of the Farmington River, a mile above Pleasant Valley, in Barkhamsted, and just off the highway.

The purchase of this land with such a purpose in view is an indication of the co-operative attitude the Legion is taking in regard to the efforts of the State Park and Forest Commission and other state boards, to provide recreational places and better hunting and fishing facilities for the public.

The presentation will mark the first project for community welfare sponsored by a department of the Legion, which is now engaged in a nation-wide movement for reforestation in the interest of recreation for the people and for economic betterment of the country.

## COHASSET CARILLON PROGRAM ARRANGED

Kamiel Lefevere of Malines, Belgium, will give his first two recitals at the carillon on the steps of the Church, Cohasset, on Sunday afternoon, from 3:00 to 4:00 p. m., and Tuesday evening, from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. The programs are as follows:

- GRAND AFTERNOON, July 10
  1. Grand Robert.....Meysboer
  2. Christmas Songs.....Paure
  3. Klodde Toelander.....De Spon
  4. Madrigal.....Nicolai
  5. Rondo Allegretto.....Nicolai
  6. The Missing Boat.....Old Welsh
  7. March of the Men of Harlow.....Old Welsh
- TUESDAY EVENING, July 11
  1. First Fantasia.....Benoit
  2. It Is Only a Tiny Garden.....Haydn
  3. O Lord, Cordelia.....Smith

- First Sonata.....Feyel
- (a) Allegro moderato.....Feyel
- (b) Andante.....Feyel
- (c) Rondo.....Feyel
5. Absent.....Metzger
6. Preludium.....Stephen Heller
7. The Eighteenth Century.....Metzger
- (a) Que ne suis-je la fougère.....Lefevere
- (b) Non, je n'ai plus de bois.....Lefevere
8. Preludium.....Lefevere

## ONE-WAY TRAFFIC RULE COVERS DEWEY SQUARE

Enforcement by the Boston police of the one-way rule for traffic passing between the westerly side of Atlantic Avenue and the "island" in the middle of Dewey Square, opposite the South Station, began yesterday at the request of the board of street commissioners.

Traffic from Summer and Federal Streets is permitted to make the sharp right turn into Atlantic Avenue, opposite the South Station, but vehicles coming from the south, along Atlantic Avenue, must go around the "island." The board also placed a ban on angle parking on the westerly side of Atlantic Avenue in Dewey Square, to facilitate the movement of traffic in the one-way sector.

## BOSTON MAN ELECTED HEAD OF BROTHERHOOD

CLEVELAND, July 9 (Special)—John F. McNamara of Boston today was elected president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railway Shop Workers, at their convention here. He defeated Timothy Healy, veteran of the union who had served 24 consecutive terms as head of the union.

## BOSTON FLIGHT AIDED AVIATION

### First Test of Earth Inductor Compass Ended at Local Airport

That the success of recent long-distance flights which have made aviation history is due to the development of a small but important device first used in the non-stop flight of Lieut. Albert Hegenberger from McCook Field, Dayton, O., to Boston, to attend the opening of the airport, has recently been acknowledged by aviation officials.

Lieutenant Hegenberger, who with Lieut. Lester Maitland has since made the longest flight over water—"We have learned by experience."

## Pioneer of Compass-Guided Flying



Lieut. Albert Hegenberger, Oakland-to-Honolulu flier, as he appeared at the Boston Airport, Sept. 8, 1923. After completing the first successful long-distance test with the earth inductor compass. The toy propeller of the compass is shown at right.

from San Francisco to Honolulu—successfully tried out the earth-inductor compass for the first time in a long-distance nonstop flight when he flew from McCook Field to Boston, Sept. 8, 1923.

A little six-inch propeller on the rear of the machine with which Lieutenant Hegenberger made his seven-hour trip from Dayton, O., was the only visible sign of the experiment of the bureau of standards, under the direction of Dr. Paul H. Plesch and Dr. L. J. Briggs, to perfect a new air compass.

The complete success of the device carried by the young aviator meant the elimination of ordinary magnetic compasses and the need for sight-reading and other state boards, to provide recreational places and better hunting and fishing facilities for the public.

The presentation will mark the first project for community welfare sponsored by a department of the Legion, which is now engaged in a nation-wide movement for reforestation in the interest of recreation for the people and for economic betterment of the country.

On the trip from Dayton it was planned to give the device its first prolonged test but over the mountains of West Virginia clouds swallowed the airplane and from behind an experiment the new compass changed to the instrument by which the whole flight was guided.

Speaking of the experiment which has since become of great importance in the field of aviation, after he landed at Jeffries Point Field on that day in September, 1923, Lieutenant Hegenberger said, "From the Ohio River to the Hudson River we could not see much of the earth."

"Unless this compass had been devised, the very thing for which super-airplanes are being built—prolonged non-stop flying—would be next to impossible when sun or moon did not illuminate the course."

## FIRE POLICY FORMS HAVE BEEN REVISED

### Governs State Procedure Under Arbitration Plan

Revised features in the law governing the operation of arbitration under the Massachusetts form of fire policy will become effective on Monday, July 18. The changes and additions provide a definite form for procedure on the part of all parties, determine the liability for the third referee's charges, and extend the authority of the Commissioner of Insurance. Claims arising prior to the date of the revised law's operation do not come under this statute.

Specific points in which the amended law differs from the old are:

Written demand instead of a written request must be made on the company by the insured for arbitration by referees. The insurance company must submit, in writing, the names of three men with addresses, from which the insured makes his selection.

The insured must notify the company in writing of his choice, and submit also, in writing, his three names, with addresses. Application to the Commissioner of Insurance for the appointment of a third referee must be on a form prescribed by him and under oath. Before he makes such appointment, he may hold a summary hearing or inquiry, if he deems it expedient. The commissioner may be requested to appoint a referee to succeed another, upon sworn application of the insured, the company or either of the other referees, if that one has rendered himself ineligible to serve.

## Call Your Number and Get "Thank You"

### Operators Not to Repeat Calls Under New Plan in Effect Monday

Within the next six months a new method of answering calls will be gradually put into effect by telephone operators in Greater Boston. Instead of repeating the number called for, she will respond "thank you."

Waltham will be the first exchange in Metropolitan Boston to put the new practice into operation starting next Monday. From time to time the other central offices will adopt the new method under the direction of supervisors trained in the work.

"We have learned by experience,"

## GEN. PASSAGA SEES REGIMENT

### Visits Camp Bartlett and Receives Welcome From His Veterans

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 9 (Special)—Major-General F. G. Passaga, who will redecorate the colors of the 104th Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, with the Croix de Guerre at Camp Devens next week, paid a visit to Camp Bartlett today and made an informal inspection of the encampment of the regiment, which mobilized here last night for a two-days demonstration tour prior to its annual tour of duty at Devens which begins Monday. Prior to his visit to the camp the general was the guest at a reception and luncheon arranged by the Westfield Chamber of Commerce at Tekoa Country Club.

General Passaga returned late last night from Worcester to Springfield, where earlier in the week he was a guest and where a medal commemorative of his visit was presented to him at a banquet. Camp routine with drills and officers' conferences were the program of the regiment today. The Worcester unit of the 104th Infantry Veterans Association, at a special meeting last night to consider the proposed award of the Legion of Honor to seven officers of the regiment, voted unanimously to express a resolution of welcome and gratitude to General Passaga, who is to present the decorations.

## STATE AVIATION BOARD TO MEET

"Just one indication of the great importance commercial aviation has assumed in Massachusetts is the interest the Legislature has taken in appointing the Commission on Aviation," said Gardiner Fiske, vice-chairman of the Municipal Airboard, and a member of the commission.

The Massachusetts Commission on Aviation will meet for the first time Monday at the State House for the preparation of its report and drafts of suitable legislation which are to be laid before the House of Representatives not later than Dec. 1.

Four purposes were laid down by the Legislature in the terms of the appointment of this commission. The commission is first to consider existing state aircraft regulations as conforming to or differing from federal regulations. Secondly, it is to investigate the advisability of the municipalities in the establishment or improvement of landing fields.

Thirdly, the commission is to consider means to promote aviation in Massachusetts. Lastly, they are to consider the matter of improving and extending the landing field in East Boston.

Of the seven men making up the commission, George K. Pond, Senator from Greenfield, was appointed by the president of the Senate, and Thomas B. Bateman, Representative from Winchester, and Allan B. MacGregor, Representative from Haverhill, were appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.

The four members appointed by Governor Fuller were Gardiner Fiske of Boston, vice-chairman of the municipal air board; Joseph W. Powell of Quincy, chairman of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles F. Taylor of Newton, associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Paul J. Bertelson of East Boston, manager of the Atlantic Works.

## FREE BRAKE TESTS PLANNED NEXT WEEK

Another free brake test for the motorists of Boston will be held every day next week from 4 p. m. to darkness on Dorchester Avenue, between Summer Street and the Fort Point Channel Bridge. The tests will be conducted by the official City of Boston Safety Committee appointed by Mayor Malcolm H. Nichols, the Boston Automobile Club, A. A. A., and the Boston Police Department.

The tests will be held particularly for the benefit of the working men and women who did not have an opportunity to take advantage of the tests held at the beginning of the summer season because they were held during working hours. For the benefit of the motorists of Norwood and vicinity free brake and light tests are being held today on Central Street, near the fire station, Norwood. The tests will be conducted by experts from the auto club in co-operation with the Norwood police.

## HONOR FIRST MAINE GOVERNOR

AUGUSTA, Me., July 9 (Special)—Miss Estelle Austin of Portland, direct descendant of Gov. William King, first chief executive of Maine, will unveil a tablet at the birthplace of Governor King in Scarborough next Tuesday noon at a ceremony held by the Maine Daughters of the American Revolution. The ceremony will be witnessed by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, who last fall attended the last breakfast held in the old King Tavern in Bath before the tavern was demolished to make room for an approach to the \$3,000,000 Kennebec Bridge in Bath.

## Student of World Art



PROF. Y. YASHIRO  
Japanese Says Art of East and West  
Meet in Boston

## SUMMER SCHOOL GOAL IS DEFINED

### To Guide and Stimulate Student to Teach Him- self, Says Dr. Lowell

The present-day function of teaching should be to guide and stimulate the student rather than to impart information, said A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in an address at the reception given for the Harvard summer school students last night.

Modern methods of teaching, Dr. Lowell pointed out, have grown away from the earlier method under which the student learned his assignments and then rehearsed what he had learned to the teacher, and the still later method which permitted the student to sit down in comfort and absorb while the professor imparted information.

Self-education was stressed by Dr. Lowell as the only effective method of acquiring knowledge. No student, he pointed out, can learn except by his own efforts any more than he can move the muscles of his body or swim with the motive power of his instructor; there can be no education except what a man gets by the exercise of his own faculties. What, then, the speaker asked, is the business of the teacher? It is not to impart mere information, but rather to guide and to stimulate the student, and aid him in his difficulties.

Such, he says, is the object of the summer school to educate students principally by the force of their own efforts. The tendency of present-day instruction is to exercise the intellect as much as possible. Dr. Lowell said in substance, and schools have progressed a long way "since the time when a student complained that he was being treated unfairly, and that the professor had shifted an undue burden on him when he was assigned extra collateral reading."

The tradition of perpetual change prevails at Harvard University, the speaker declared, and even though Harvard will celebrate its three hundredth anniversary in nine years, and is the oldest university in the United States, that does not mean that it is unprogressive. Age, he insisted, does not preclude progressiveness; an institution must be progressive to have existed so long.

## WONDERLAND CAMP OPENED AT SHARON

### 4000 Children to Be Cared For During Summer

Wonderland, the \$250,000 fresh air camp of the Salvation Army at Sharon, was opened for the season today when 400 children and others from the tenement districts of New England, took possession of the 43 buildings and 67 acres of the camp.

In connection with the opening of the camp, Brig. William Hammond, who with Mrs. Hammond will have charge during the summer, sent out a request today for 50 beds for infants.

"We have more small children this year than ever before, and if the people who have no further use for their cribs will give them to us it will help a lot," said the Brigadier. "All they need do is call Salvation Army headquarters at No. 8 East Brookline Street."

Among those who will spend at least a month at the camp are 300 school children of Boston whose parents are unable to send them into the country this summer.

These school children will remain at the camp for a month or longer, but the other children and mothers will stay for 70 days, after which they will be replaced by other groups. More than 4000 are to be cared for probably at the camp during the summer season.

## BOSTON PRAISED AS ART CENTER

### Japanese Professor Finds East and West Meet as Nowhere Else

"Boston is the only place where the comparative study of art between the East and West can be made with any degree of thoroughness," was the remark made by Y. Yashiro, professor of history of art at the Imperial Academy of Art in Tokyo, in an interview. Professor Yashiro arrived in Boston one week ago to study the art collections and museums.

"It is very rare," he continued, "in any art center to be able intelligently to study the art of the East and West side by side as in Boston. I think the Boston Museum's fine collection of Oriental art probably stands as the highest of its kind in the United States with the possible exception of the Charles Freer collection in Washington."

"I am especially desirous of paying tribute to the new Fogg Museum at Harvard which I found wonderfully instructive and liked most of all. To go into detail is too complicated; suffice to say that this museum to my way of thinking reaches as high a degree of perfection as I have yet seen in regard to the way the pictures are hung, the successful manner of lighting and in other things. I appreciate the work of Mr. Forbes and Prof. Paul Sachs in this respect."

As an adviser to the Japanese Government on questions of art, I was requested to travel to the principal art centers of the world and study museums and museum questions. A new Imperial Academy of Art is to be built in Tokyo to replace the one destroyed by the earthquake, and it is for this reason I am making these investigations.

"I arrived in San Francisco about 2½ months ago and have gradually made my way east visiting Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other centers. The American collections are now becoming so important that no scholar can afford to go without studying them."

"Let me say that while New York is undoubtedly a center for contemporary art and also has a wealth of private collections, it lacks the cultural atmosphere of Boston where all places I have visited and which I could stay longer. I am leaving for Montreal this evening from where I intend sailing for England and thence to the Continent for an extensive tour. I shall probably stay longest in Italy as it is Italian art I am especially interested in."

This is Professor Yashiro's second visit to the United States. He came here three years ago on his way to Japan from Italy where he had been living five years and gathering material for his book on Sandro Botticelli which has since been published in three volumes by the Medici Society of London and Boston.

## NEW TOWN PROPOSED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 9 (Special)—Residents of the west shore of Pontoosuc Lake have threatened to secede from the town of Lanesboro because of dissatisfaction with the town's failure to improve the road and a bridge in the summer community. A meeting of the Shore League, representing the residents, has been called for Wednesday night. It suggests the organization of a new township to be known as Lake Pontoosuc.

## ART EXHIBIT AT GUILFORD

GUILFORD, Conn., July 9 (Special)—Forty-five artists and sculptors, whose work is of the American school of today, were represented at the exhibition which opened here today at the Church Street Auditorium, where it will remain until Aug. 29. Included in the exhibition is work by members of the National Academy.

## Unusual Summer Dresses at \$22

original prices as high as \$55

Many Other Dresses at \$29 and \$38

New and Different

THEODORE

INC.

357 BOYLSTON ST.  
OPPOSITE COVINGTON PLAZA  
BOSTON

## Buy Your Buick in Newton

NEWTON BUICK CO.  
371 Washington Street, Newton

Telephone: Newton North 2920



## NEW HAMPSHIRE RAIL INQUIRY WILL OPEN SOON

**Boston & Maine Service and  
Policy Is to Face State's  
Official Investigation**

CONCORD, N. H., July 9 (Special).—New Hampshire's investigation of the Boston & Maine Railroad is now scheduled to begin this month and, according to an announcement from the Public Service Commission, will provide an open opportunity to any citizen of the State to give in public his complaint on railroad service.

Hearings will probably begin July 18 at the State House. The Public Service Commission will sit in hearings and will be assisted by J. R. Waldron, state's Attorney-General. The railroad will be represented by several attorneys and by its chief officers.

A comprehensive questionnaire intended to develop information as to the reasonableness and adequacy of service and as to the future policy of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire preliminary to the conducting of the investigation ordered by the 1927 legislature will be addressed to railroad officials next week.

**Abandonment of Leased Lines**  
The suit against the Boston & Maine for the enforcement of the statute regarding the maintenance of repair shops at Concord and the controversy over the abandonment of leased lines are both being kept alive by New Hampshire for use against the Boston & Maine in case of any deadlock.

The railroad investigation is regarded as a very serious matter, because the community interest, which is involved is great. The state knows that it must have good railroad service. The competition of the motor has brought an important factor into the transportation problem.

There is also speculation as to the future relations between the Boston & Maine and the National Railways of Canada with which it is connected. One purpose of the investigation will probably be to find out what the Boston & Maine proposes to do on some of these matters, rather than what has been done.

An effort may be made to summon the executive officers of the railroad to testify on points of interest, such as the extent of the railroad's invasion toward Concord, the situation at Portsmouth, the policy on the branch lines of the Boston & Maine and the real history of the motor bus subsidiary which is maintained by the railroad.

**"Will Have Real Investigation"**  
William T. Gunnison, chairman of the Public Service Commission, says: "We are going to have a real investigation of the Boston & Maine Railroad in which the public will have every opportunity to participate. The exact procedure has not yet been determined, but will be decided upon as the case develops and after opportunity to discuss the matter further with the Attorney-General."

Whether preliminary hearings in New Hampshire will be a part of the investigation procedure is being considered. At the public hearings following or prior to the submission of answers to the questions to be filed with the railroad there will be an opportunity for the public to cross-examine railroad witnesses.

The resolution passed by the Legislature authorizing and directing the investigation of railroad service and policy carried an appropriation of \$15,000.

## Co-Operation in Lumber Trade Is Advocated to Check Wastes

**Overexpansion of Plants and Inefficient Sales Methods  
Pointed Out in New Hampshire Survey—Face  
Competition of Pulp Substitutes**

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 9 (Special).—At yesterday's annual meeting of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, H. N. McGill of the Babson Service in Wellesley, Mass., was the principal speaker. Critical conditions in the lumber industry were commented on. Owen Johnson, president of the organization, urged greater co-operation among New England producers and operators.

That the lumber business is overcapitalized, with too many plants in operation, hampered by wasteful or inefficient selling methods, is the claim made in the survey of the marketing of lumber in New Hampshire for the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association. The survey was made by Harvard Forest.

Production of lumber in New Hampshire has declined from 754,000,000 board feet in 1907 to an average of 302,000,000 for the period between 1915 and 1920. The present survey indicates an annual production between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000.

**Softwood Uses Declining**  
Softwood exceeds hardwood by about eight to one. Of the softwood nearly two-thirds is pine, and since all but a small percentage is used in box making or in industries with similar requirements, the main problem for producers is the successful marketing of low to medium grade pine.

The main factors responsible for the marketing difficulties are given first as shrinkage in utilization for low grade softwood; second, falling off in the grade and quality of the lumber produced; third, increasing competition from outside the State.

The report says: "Since the war the use of pine boxes as containers has declined by an amount estimated as from 30 to 50 per cent. 'The primary reason is the recent development of the fiber, plywood and wire bound boxes. Yet even with the inroads of these substitutes, the pine box would have a good share of the business were it not that the industry itself—partly in consequence of the war market—is overcapitalized, with too many plants in operation, and hampered by wasteful or inefficient selling methods. To a

## Vermont May Fill Bill for "One Lake"

**Connecticut Man Wants It—  
Now They're Looking for  
Order for Mountain**

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 9 (Special).—The Vermont Chamber of Commerce, which now has its headquarters here, is daily receiving scores of inquiries regarding sites for summer homes and camps, as the result of its publicity campaign.

Occasionally, unique inquiries are received: a resident of Connecticut who desires "1000 or 2000 acres in a section of more or less virgin land, with many trees and at least one lake completely within the confines of the land."

With one town, Woodbury, which boasts 32 lakes within its 23,000 acres, and other sections nearly as rich in scenic beauties, the State, through its publicity bureau, is hoping to fill this order and gain another Vermont tourist.

Even if an order for at least one mountain should be received, the State is prepared to fill it, probably looking to the township of Chittenden in Rutland County, which has over 40 peaks of over 2000 feet in height within its confines.

## RAILWAY PROMOTES THREE FREIGHT MEN

**Mr. Crocker Becomes New  
England Agent for B. & A.**

The Boston & Albany Railroad has announced that effective July 11 Albert E. Crocker is appointed New England agent with headquarters at 148 State Street, Boston. Mr. Crocker entered the employ of the New York Central as clerk in 1905, coming to Boston in 1911 in a similar capacity, becoming contracting agent later in the same year. In October of 1920 he was appointed traveling freight agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad and in January, 1922, was placed in charge of the New York Central Lines' office at New Haven, Conn., as general agent which position he has filled since that time.

John J. Woods, east bound agent, is promoted to the position of general agent with headquarters at 148 State Street, Boston. The office of east bound agent is abolished and with the creation of the new office of general agent, Mr. Woods will continue to handle the matters coming under the scope of the former office. Mr. Woods' office and service has been with the Boston & Albany Railroad. He entered its employ as clerk in March, 1902, becoming chief clerk in 1907. He was transferred to the division freight office at Worcester in the capacity of traveling freight agent in 1913, and returned to Boston as east bound agent.

David C. Hoffmann is promoted from traveling freight agent of the New York Central Lines office at New Haven to general agent at that point in place of Mr. Crocker. Mr. Hoffmann was established as the general agent of the New York Central Lines office at New Haven in 1920 was made chief clerk. Late in the same year he was appointed traveling freight agent at New Haven. He is succeeded as traveling freight agent by George D. Avery of New Haven.

**JOINS ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
QUINCY, Mass., July 9 (AP).—The Quincy Patriot-Ledger today joined the Associated Press, and began receiving news from that organization. Oscar L. Stevens is the Associated Press member for the paper, which is published by the George W. Prescott Publishing Company.

**Improved Conditions Foreseen**  
"Thus the shrinkage in the demand for box lumber is aggravated by destructive competition among the manufacturers and incidental overproduction by the sawmill operators, a condition affecting one-half of the State's production."

The survey considers improvement in the market and cites the probable lessening of outside competition and more stable conditions in the box industry as the basis for a change for the better.

"Improvement in the market for native lumber, aside from the effects of general business conditions, is to be looked for from two sources—the probable lessening of outside competition and more stable conditions in the box industry," says the survey.

"Owing to rising costs of production as logging proceeds to rougher, remoter districts, the price of western lumber will have to be increased, and that—in the opinion of competent authorities—fairly soon."

**Stabilization of Industry**  
"As for box lumber—the great bulk of production—there is prospect for a betterment of the market through the stabilization of the wooden-box industry itself. It seems clear that the wooden box has a real place in the container business, probably a larger place than it has now, and the recent action of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association in asking the New England Council, with the co-operation of the Harvard Forest, to assemble the pertinent facts for consideration by the box manufacturers, indicates that some reorganization or more effective policy may come to pass."

"But even if these more favorable factors took effect, all the evidence gathered in the present survey indicates that the producers themselves must meet more closely the requirements of consumers, not only in quantity, but not cutting on over-supplied market, or without previous sale, but also in quality, by paying more attention to sawing, seasoning and grading."

**POWER OUTPUT INCREASES**  
HARTFORD, Conn., July 9 (Special).—An increase of 8.5 per cent in the output of public utility power plants in Connecticut during April and May over the output for the corresponding months of the previous year has just been reported.

## SUMMER FARMS CLASSES BUSY IN HAVERHILL

**Canning Attracts Boys as  
Well as Girls—Public  
Market Flourishes**

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 9.—Ernest A. Howard, agricultural supervisor of the School Department, is in the midst of a busy season with his school garden, canning and poultry clubs, and community garden project, as well as advising adult gardeners outside his other activities.

Approximately 1900 students and teachers in Newton High School donated sums to the fund. The total amount raised was \$215. Ninety per cent of the student enrollment contributed to the fund.

The bulk of the money came from small contributions from the student body at large, while separate donations were made by members of the faculty, by Alpha Beta, the Drama Club and the English Club.

To rebuild and endow the theater, a fund of \$250,000 is needed. Of this amount it is expected that the Shakespeare Memorial Committee will obtain \$1,500,000 in Great Britain. The American Shakespeare Foundation, counterpart of the English committee, has fixed \$1,000,000 as its goal in the United States.

**STEAMER YARMOUTH  
PLACED IN SERVICE**  
Eastern Steamship Lines Add  
to Their Fleet

One of the most luxurious steamers in coastwise service, was yesterday added to the fleet of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., when the new steamer Yarmouth arrived here from Cramp's Ship Yard, Philadelphia, and was delivered to company officials.

The vessel will enter the run between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., tomorrow, leaving the Central Wharf at 2 p. m. Capt. F. K. Crosby will be in command.

The Yarmouth is a combination of passenger and freight steamer of 4500 gross tons, capable of a speed of 18 knots, which makes possible a reduction of several hours in time between ports. She has accommodations for 734 passengers. The latest devices for comfort have been installed, including electric elevators and couch berths in the staterooms.

The superstructure of the Yarmouth is of three-deck type, also a continuous promenade deck and boat deck. The vessel is 377 feet long, with 55-foot beam and 15-foot draft. She was launched on Nov. 6, 1926. Miss Elizabeth Downes of Winchester being the sponsor. A feature of the Yarmouth's design is in an ample cargo space set aside for the transportation of automobiles to meet the growing demand.

**UNITARIANS ATTEND  
TEACHING INSTITUTE**  
McGill Professor Is One of  
Speakers at Star Island

Church school workers of Greater Boston Unitarian parishes will join superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools from Unitarian churches throughout the United States and Canada at Star Island, Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H., this afternoon for the opening of the seventh annual church institute to be conducted next week by the Unitarian Laymen's League in co-operation with the department of religious education of the American Unitarian Association. These institutes have been conducted since 1921.

Kenneth McDougall of Wellesley Hills, administrative vice-president of the league, will direct the institute, and Waitstill H. Sharp, secretary of the department of religious education, will be the dean.

Dr. Ernest M. Best, professor of Harvard, Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Judge Robert Grant, making an independent investigation into the Sacco-Vanzetti case at the request of Governor Fuller yesterday visited the prisoners at the State Prison in Charlestown.

Three meetings of the committee have been held, and another will be held at the State House next week. The visit to the men without preliminary notice except to William Hendry, warden, who greeted the committee, and conducted them to a conference room. A few more communications, variously from Tampa, Fla., from Kansas and from Short Hills, N. J., urging the pardon of the men, were received during the day at the executive offices.

**COMMITTEE VISITS  
SACCO AND VANZETTI**  
The advisory committee, composed of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Judge Robert Grant, making an independent investigation into the Sacco-Vanzetti case at the request of Governor Fuller yesterday visited the prisoners at the State Prison in Charlestown.

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Through the office of Hayes & Read, leases and agreements have been signed, whereby Herbert F. Winslow is to erect a new three-story and basement building, covering an area of about 5000 square feet, at 44-50 Newbury Street, corner of Berkeley Street, the entire property being leased from completion to the old established house of Brooks Brothers of New York for a long term of years.

The new building is to be of Colonial type and of steel and concrete fireproof construction, with exterior of brick and limestone, and will be an attractive addition to this fast-growing retail section of Boston.

## NEWTON SCHOOL AIDS SHAKESPEARE FUND

**1900 Pupils and Teachers  
Contribute to Theater**

Newton High School of Newtonville, Mass., has established one of the best records among preparatory schools of the United States in contributing to the international fund to rebuild and endow the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, according to the American Shakespeare Foundation.

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The new building is to be of Colonial type and of steel and concrete fireproof construction, with exterior of brick and limestone, and will be an attractive addition to this fast-growing retail section of Boston.

Following is a comparison of contract valuations awarded in New England during the week ended July 5, for the last 27 years:

1927 ..... \$7,435,700 1913 ..... \$2,487,000  
1926 ..... 6,221,500 1912 ..... 2,897,000  
1925 ..... 7,513,000 1911 ..... 2,913,000  
1924 ..... 4,712,200 1910 ..... 2,824,000  
1923 ..... 6,941,700 1909 ..... 1,136,000  
1922 ..... 2,975,000 1908 ..... 2,650,000  
1921 ..... 1,570,000 1907 ..... 2,398,000  
1920 ..... 5,061,000 1906 ..... 2,638,000  
1919 ..... 6,002,000 1905 ..... 1,711,000  
1918 ..... 2,348,000 1904 ..... 1,646,000  
1917 ..... 1,387,000 1903 ..... 2,027,000  
1916 ..... 2,511,000 1902 ..... 1,365,000  
1915 ..... 4,677,000 1901 ..... 1,456,000  
1914 ..... 3,415,000

## Model Radio-Sponsored Dwelling Soon Open to Public Inspection

**House in Medford, Ultra Modern in All Its Equipment,  
Has Central Radio Plant With "Plug-in"**

Available in Every Room

A radio-built house, planned and constructed for educational purposes under the sponsorship of WNAC Radio Station, which recently broadcast a series of 12 lectures on construction of ideal family houses, will open soon at 333 Lawrence Road, Medford, near Winthrop Square, on the Lawrence Estate.

One of the unusual features of this model house is its elaborate radio equipment. The radio apparatus sets

been signed, whereby Herbert F. Winslow is to erect a new three-story and basement building, covering an area of about 5000 square feet, at 44-50 Newbury Street, corner of Berkeley Street, the entire property being leased from completion to the old established house of Brooks Brothers of New York for a long term of years.

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John T. Burns & Sons report the following sales: For Mary Morrow, her seven-room colonial home at 1875 Commonwealth Avenue, in the Audubon district. With the house there are 12,500 square feet of land and property valued at \$17,000. Charles A. Nason will occupy.

Albertus H. Forrist has sold his two-family frame house at 260 Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands. With the house there is a two-car garage and 13,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$18,000. Mrs. Mary Vocke purchases for a home and investment.

Robert A. Vachon has sold to Louis Bachrach, 12 lots on Boylston and Clark Streets, Newton Highlands, having a total area of 84,000 square feet and a total value of \$25,000.

The Burns Agency have also sold in Waban the single brick colonial house of 10 rooms, with baths, at 897 Chestnut Street. With the house there are 24,000 square feet of land. The total value of the property is \$30,000. Dr. Ernest Hurtado conveys to Anthony Filino.

Christine Wollett has conveyed to Gleason L. Archer, who purchases for investment, the property at 2 Myrtle Street and 59 Hancock Street, near the State House, consisting of 1512 square feet of land, taxed at \$15,000 and a 3½-story and basement brick building, the whole assessed at \$21,200. This sale was made by Street & Company.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has leased to the Touraine Glove Company the entire building at 11-13 Avon Street for a long term of years. The lessee will make extensive alterations.

The Bowdoin Realty Co. has leased to Dine's Sea Grill a large store at 90-98 Tremont Street. After suitable alterations the premises will be fitted up as a restaurant.

A. W. Perry, Inc., has leased offices in the Cummings Building, 261 Franklin Street, to Bearium Buildings, Inc.

**INFORMATION BOOTH  
AIDS 7500 TOURISTS**  
Visitors From 39 States  
Stop During Two Months

More than 7500 tourists from many parts of the world were given assistance at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Tourist Booth, Commonwealth Avenue and Charlesgate West, during the first two months of its operation this season. It is announced by the chamber. Those who sought information at the booth came from 39 states of the United States and from Canada, Panama, England, Honduras, South America, France, the Philippines, Mexico and Australia. Twenty-four per cent of the tourists came from sections outside of New England.

This record is considered by chamber officials unusually significant in view of the unseasonal weather this year and of the number of rainy days when touring was not attractive. Yet automobile parties constantly applied at the booth for data regarding Boston and New England.

Fifteen specific classes of information were given out at the booth during the two months, according to detailed records kept by chamber officials. Most of the tourists desired maps and general route information. Other types of service provided to the visitors included information about points of interest in and about the city, hotel accommodations, restaurants, rooms, garages, amusements, retail stores, camps, railroad and steamship lines, buses and schools.

**CAMBRIDGE ZONING  
ORDINANCE UPHELD**  
That the zoning ordinance of the city of Cambridge is in conformity with an existing statute and does not exceed its authorization, was the decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court yesterday, which resulted in the dismissal of a bill in equity brought by Samuel W. Newton against the city of Cambridge for relief from a zoning ordinance in effect there.

Mr. Newton claimed the zoning ordinance was an invasion of his rights. Shortly before the law was passed the plaintiff contracted for the sale of land for business purposes, and on account of the new restrictions the company to which he was to sell now refuses to take the property.

## LOCAL GROUP GOING TO Y. W. C. A. MEETING

**Community Conference to  
Open at Silver Bay, N. Y.**

Seventeen executives and members of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association will leave Monday for Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., to attend the annual community conference of the Y. W. C. A., in session July 12 to 22. Delegates will attend from Maine to Washington, D. C., and from as far west as Pennsylvania.

The conferences are open to girls, older women and secretaries; the association and the programs will include many of the more important activities in the general Y. W. C. A. program. Among the special courses to be offered are: "Nation-making in China," Miss Sarah Lyon, executive of the foreign division of the National Y. W. C. A. board; "The

"There is an experimental cotton mill in the bureau of standards at Washington," says the letter, "which is maintained and operated for the benefit of the cotton industry."

"There are two kinds of manufacturers that the value is especially designed to serve: The man who is in trouble, and the man with a new idea which he wants to try out. Every manufacturer has troubles occasionally; the quality of the product becomes poor, for some unknown reason, better or worse, than it is intended to be. In this predicament, he would take his problem to the bureau of standards it might be worked out there on a small scale at a minimum of cost."

"To the manufacturer with a new idea, the value of this mill is less obvious, unless he is sufficiently altruistic to be willing to sacrifice possible personal gain for the good of the industry. The idea can be worked out at far less cost at the Bureau than in the manufacturer's own mill. The Government stands ready to help him, but insists in return that the value of the idea may be found to have shall belong to the people of the United States and not to any individual."

"The mill at Washington has been of value to the Government as a purchaser of textiles. It was here that the use of cotton in the manufacture of airplane fabric was developed. The producers of Pima cotton were shown how their material could be used in the manufacture of mail-bag duck. A problem just completed after ten years' work shows the relation between the twist of single yarns and the other properties of the yarns, such as strength, stretch, shrinkage, and the mill organizations required to produce yarns of specified twists. The problem now in the mill has to do with the use of cotton instead of silk for the manufacture of parachute fabric."

"In the situation in which the textile industry of your district finds itself, it would seem that you could help the manufacturers by calling their attention to the availability of this mill as one of the ways in which the Federal Government stands ready to assist them in their efforts to improve conditions."

**CONNECTICUT FLIERS  
HOLDING LARGE MEET**  
30 Machines Will Take Part  
in Stunts at Bethany

BETHANY, Conn., July 9 (AP).—Thirty army and commercial-type airplanes entered in what is expected to be the biggest aviation meet in the history of Connecticut, to start at the Bethany Flying Field this afternoon and continue throughout tomorrow.

Pilots flying monoplanes and biplanes, with one, two and three motors each, have been entered to disport themselves in trick flying, parachute jumping, racing, fireworks, and a balloon attack. In the evening battle conditions will be represented with much accuracy as possible with bombs, rockets, and flares.

Gus Graft will attempt to break the world's record for parachute jumping if conditions appear favorable. The program today is by army planes and that tomorrow by commercial planes.

**\$40,177 GAIN IN "GAS" TAX**  
CONCORD, N. H., July 9 (Special).—Returns from the state gasoline tax for the month of May, first in which a toll of 3 cents a gallon was collected, amounted to \$113,908.88. In the same month last year, when the tax was 2 cents returns were \$73,731.20.

**GARAGE REFUSAL UPHELD**  
The Supreme Court today sustained Commissioner of Public Safety Walter P. Foote in refusing to approve license tests granted by the city of Boston to the St. James Building Corporation to keep and sell gasoline in a proposed garage to be built at Park Square. The court says that the commissioner had a right to consider not only the question of fire prevention but also the effect of a garage in Park Square on real estate values in that section.

**IN A LITTLE  
Gift Room  
Overlooking  
Boston  
Common**

Many summer visitors find remembrances to take back home

It is a cool, cosy little shop on our seventh floor, known as the "Colonial Room." Importations from Europe are arriving there constantly, including among other things: book-ends, lamps, desk-sets, scrap-baskets, vases, trays, magazine-racks, and candle-sticks.

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**  
BOSTON

Excavation has been started on a dormitory for women at Tufts College by James J. Driscoll & Son, 94 Washington Street. It will be of brick construction, first class, fireproof, three stories; architect, Andrews Jones Blacoe & Whitmore.

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## RADIO

## Radio Programs

## Development of Magnetic Shielding Is Discussed

## Methods and Purposes of Shielding Receivers or Tuning Units Is Outlined for Fans

Robert F. Gowen, member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and well known for his accomplishments in the world of radio, has made a careful study of shielding methods and theory. In the following article he gives a general discussion of the subject, and presents a few of the reasons why receiver manufacturers and home set builders are giving increasing consideration to shielding.

The present "congestion of the air" has been responsible for the new line of development in the shielding of radio receivers. Only a year or so ago the radio listener could "fish" to his heart's content with the simplest of radio sets and bring in distant stations all over the country without interference. Now the best set that one can buy may have difficulty in the reception of stations over 1000 miles away. The tremendous increase in the number of radio stations during the past year demands even better selectivity than can be obtained with present-day equipment.

The average set in New York City with more than 50 stations operating within a radius of 10 to 15 miles has practically no chance of picking up anything outside of New York, even though the present-day receivers are designed for greatly increased selectivity. There are very few sets on the market at present that are not sensitive enough to receive the California stations but who "gets" the "cost" nowadays? The answer is—the really selective set and not the highly sensitive set.

Efficiency Needed  
As a rule the higher the selectivity of a set, the worse its selectivity. Adding stages of radio frequency amplification to provide increased selectivity broadens out the tuning so that, when the signals are delivered to detector tube, there are usually mixed with them signals from other stations operating on nearly the same frequency. This loss in selectivity results from the fact that the radio frequency stages added are usually damped or neutralized in order to prevent oscillation due to interstage feed back of energy from the coupling between the inductances used. Many systems are used to prevent this feed back without excessive damping.

Although the conductivity of the metal is most important, its value is lost if the shields are not designed to properly and completely enclose the parts affected. The writer has designed and built superheterodyne receivers, for instance, of selectivity such that, if the cover of the completely shielded cabinet is opened only the fraction of an inch, enough energy from high-powered long wave stations 100 miles away is picked up by the intermediate frequency transformers to produce an interfering signal in the loudspeaker. An experiment is made where a set containing three stages of radio frequency amplification and tuned to a powerful station 50 miles away was enclosed in a copper case inside of an iron case.

The cases enclosed the headset and batteries as well as that there was no chance for pickup from the leads. When a one-inch hole was made through both cases, signals were received with great audibility and when the lid of the compound case was raised one-sixteenth of an inch all shielding effect disappeared entirely.

A Set in a Vault  
An experiment carried out by the author some years ago showed the effect of shielding in no uncertain terms. A sensitive superheterodyne receiver was taken to the cellar of a bank and placed outside the vault, in which location good audible signals were received. The set was then carried slowly into the vault. At a point just 18 inches inside the threshold of the door, the signals ceased abruptly, showing that the set was surrounded by a perfect shield which the field of the transmitting station could not penetrate.

These experiments and others show that interstage shielding is not enough and that the day is not far distant when all receivers will be enclosed in completely shielded metal cases. The writer has recently been presented in the Lofin-White circuit in which the inventors use capacitive as well as inductive coupling between the radio frequency units. It is claimed that this method provides equal efficiency over the complete wavelength band, as the one type of coupling balances the other to give a definite sensitivity without oscillation on all wavelengths. When more than two stages of radio frequency are employed, the problem becomes much more difficult and it becomes necessary to use magnetic shielding to prevent coupling between the inductances of the set and

copper cases. Otherwise it will not be possible, with radio stations working on super-power, for a set in a congested transmitting area to be affected by the desired station alone.

At the present time, if it were not for the absorption due to the steel buildings in New York City, the field strength of WJZ, WJW, and others would be sufficient to blot out the effect of weaker local stations if allowed to penetrate the inductances of a set. As the power of radio stations is increased, the more susceptible to "pick-up" will be the battery leads, etc. In fact, it is perfectly possible today to get loudspeaker reproduction from WJW, 30 miles away, with a good sensitive four-tube receiver without an aerial. This is an indication that battery leads must be shielded eventually also.

The New Idea  
Engineers and manufacturers are now beginning to see that the trend toward the ideal set of the future is to reverse the present practice of building superselective receivers of a great number of tubes as these receivers require an excessive amount of power supply and maintenance with elaborate shielding to prevent interstage oscillation in the radio frequency stages. The new development is to build a simpler receiver embodying not more than one radio frequency stage of highest efficiency and selectivity in a thoroughly shielded copper cabinet. The highly efficient Browning-Drake and Hammerlund-Roberts sets are good present-day examples of this design. It is safe to assume that eventually the shielded cabinet will include the power unit (or batteries) until power units are fully developed so that there can be no chance of "pick-up" from cables employed for connection.

Two Airplanes  
Talk 225 Miles  
With 30 Watts  
Naval Planes Establish a Record for Contact While in Flight

Using only 30 watts of power in the transmitters, two airplanes of the bureau of aeronautics, United States Navy Department, have established what is believed to be a record for radio communication between aircraft in flight. Breakdown communication was effected over a distance of 225 miles—that is, the two operators on these airplanes conversed with each other while the two flying machines were navigating in mid-air, 225 miles apart.

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## EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WJW, Boston, Mass. (1909)  
7:15 p. m.—Events of the day.  
7:30 Empire orchestra, Hotel Kenmore.  
8:00 Dance music from Havana Beach.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (1909)  
8:00 p. m.—Jack Morley's singing orchestra.  
8:15 Baseball: musical program.  
8:30 Hamilton time: opera recital; to WJW.

7:30 Baseball: Bert Lowe and his orchestra.  
8:00 Concert by the Galbraith Ensemble, assisted by Adeline Tighe, flutist, and Edith True, pianist.  
8:30 Concert by the Turners Falls Military Band, direction of L. A. Benin.

10:30 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.  
11:00 Weather: baseball; Hamilton time.  
WJW, Boston, Mass. (1909)

8 p. m.—WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.  
8:15 James Renard and his orchestra.  
8:30 James Renard and his orchestra.  
8:45 Highway bulletin.

8:50 Concert by the Galbraith Ensemble, assisted by Adeline Tighe, flutist, and Edith True, pianist.  
9:15 Cruising the air.  
9:30 "Ed" Andrews and his orchestra.  
9:45 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Riedout.

WJW, New York City (1909)  
7 p. m.—Engineers correct time; Waldorf-Astoria roof orchestra.  
8:00 John Matthew Hurley radio evening.  
8:15 Longines time: Keystone Duo with Mediterranean.

8:30 Ivo Almon and his orchestra.  
8:45 WEAF, New York City (1909)  
8 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.  
8:15 Baseball scores.  
8:30 Janssens orchestra.

8:45 "Vacation Idylls."  
8:50 Frank Goldman conducting direct from New York University campus. Miscellaneous program: Del Stalgier, cornet soloist; Howard time.

10:15 Caine House orchestra.  
11:00 Rofe's orchestra.  
WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (1909)

8 p. m.—Crestor and his band.  
9:15 Concert from the Zoo.  
9:30 Studio WEAF.  
9:45 Pochontas Indians.

9:50 Pochontas Indians.  
10:00 Musical program: baseball.  
10:15 WJW, New York City (1909)  
8 p. m.—Concert.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1909)  
7 p. m.—Sander's Park orchestra.  
8:30 From WEAF.  
9:15 Sander's Park orchestra.  
9:45 Sander's Park orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (1909)  
8:30 p. m.—Charles A. Cline, tenor; Flora Kipka, accompanist.  
9:15 Sander's Park orchestra.  
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## NEW WAVELENGTHS

ARE SATISFACTORY  
Commission Reports Few Complaints Made

WASHINGTON—Reports being received from radio listeners all over the United States by the Federal Radio Commission indicate that they are very well satisfied with the new wavelengths.

It is understood that there are still a few "bad spots" in New England and in the Southwest, but these are to be straightened out as quickly as possible. Also there have been comparatively few "kicks" from the radio stations themselves on the wavelength changes considering that there are nearly 700 stations in the country. Only 15 stations have asked for hearings. The commissioners feel that this is a very small percentage to show that there is no room for any new stations unless it be in some section of the country where there are no or at any rate few stations. There is no possibility of any new stations coming in any of the congested areas.

TURKEY POSSIBLE  
RADIO MARKET  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Owing to the long and complicated procedure which must be gone through in order to obtain a wireless license from the Government, wireless in Turkey is far from being popularized. In fact, until now, only some 50 licenses have been granted. Nor is there yet in the country any station from which wireless concerts or wireless news are sent out. About six months ago, however, the monopoly of organizing and transmitting wireless programs was granted by the Turkish Government to a company specially formed for the purpose.

The first Turkish wireless programs will, very shortly, be sent out experimentally from the stations of Constantinople (Constantinople) and Angora. The company are now making arrangements which would facilitate the issue of licenses to individuals to install wireless sets; and it is understood that, in this direction, it has secured the good will of the Turkish Government.

The Turkish market, which is, at present, a completely new and untouched one, may, therefore, prove, at an early date, very important to manufacturers of wireless sets and of parts.

AMERICAN OBJECTIONS  
TO KOOTENAY PLAN  
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the development of electricity on a large scale at the Kootenay River, in interior British Columbia, have run against obstacles in the form of objections from the United States interests just south of the international boundary.

These objections, which are based on the raising of the Kootenay River, which flows from Canada into the United States, may cause trouble.

In view of this dispute the British Columbia Government has withheld decision on the project, but the Idaho interests may investigate it further and confer with promoters of the scheme. It is hoped that out of these negotiations some agreement may be reached enabling the scheme to go before the international joint commission on boundary waters with support from both sides of the boundary. The West Kootenay Power and Light Company, one of the largest electrical concerns in western Canada, is sponsoring the proposed development.

RADIOCASTS OF  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
SERVICES

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 10  
BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WJW, 670 kc.

SYRACUSE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WSYR, 1330 kc.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMCA, 810 kc.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WDET, 1230 kc.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WDET, 940 kc.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WBBH, 820 kc.

NEW ENGINES JULY 10  
The buff and blue locomotives, "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes Jr.," which are to haul the Boston and Maine's new train, Minute Man, from Boston to Chicago, will start service on Saturday, July 16, it was announced today. The original plans contemplated that the gaily colored engines should pull out with the Minute Man today, but after preliminary runs it was decided to tune up the newly decorated locomotives a little further before they take the road.

## Associated System

Founded in 1852  
A Group of Public Utility Properties Operating in 15 States  
Largely in the Eastern Half of the United States

Affiliated Managing, Accounting, Engineering and Financial Organizations

One of Earliest Group Operating Systems

The oldest property in the Associated System had its beginning in 1852 when the Ithaca (New York) Gas Light Company was formed. Later, in the 80's, the use of electricity became practicable. Several of the first electric light and power plants established in America have for many years been Associated properties.











### F. A. Clark Named on All-College Team

**Borden and Barrett as  
Star Poloists**

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NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Forrester

Although polo player, was named on the college polo four yesterday afternoon. He played in a single game this season. Clark, a 200-pound athlete, rowed for the Crimson against Yale at New London and played the next day in the last game of the championship polo tournament, also against Yale.

Named with Clark on the team selected by coaches, and officials of the Intercollegiate Polo Association, were two members of the champion-

ship Yale team and one Princeton man. A unanimous choice was Winston F. C. Guest '27, Yale's captain and the highest handicapped college player in the country.

The team as follows has a 16-goal handicap, a total which puts it in a class with many of the club teams in the country: No. 1, A. B. Borden '29, Princeton, handicap 3 goals. No. 2, W. F. C. Guest '27, Yale, 6 goals. No. 3, C. R. Barrett '27, Yale, 3 goals. Back, F. A. Clark '29, Harvard, 4

**CHAREST WINS TITLE AGAIN**  
WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Clarence Charest yesterday won the District of Columbia Amateur Championship by defeating Cwynn King, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0. He had captured the title in 1921 and 1922 and with the exception of 1923 had been in the final round every year since that time.

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